The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845. No. 2484.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. Wm. Ball and Mr. Alfred Fairfax, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. Wm. Tress, Bathurst; Mr. Laban White, Windsor; Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. Larymore, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. John Brown, Campbelltown; Mr. John Coleman, Penrith; Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; Mr. Stephen Nutter, Queanbeyan; Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. Michael Doyle, Berrima; Mr. Robert Davison, for the District of Yass; Mr. Thomas Dowse, Moreton Bay; Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. Pierce Hegarty, Muswellbrook; Mr. Horatio Tozer, Port Macquarie; Mr. Henry Alderson, Clarence River; Port Phillip; Captain Thom, Launceston and Van Diemen's Land; Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1841.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND,* W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday), at six o'clock.
Commercial Wharf, April 30. 6382

STEAM SHIP TO BOYD TOWN, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.

THE *SHAMROCK,* steam ship, G. Gilmore, Commander, will leave Sydney for the above ports, on FRIDAY next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

FARES AND FREIGHTS AS USUAL.

Shippers are requested to pass their entries at the Custom House before one o'clock on Friday, and passengers' names should be left at the office on the wharf, by the same hour, for clearance by the Water Police.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. April 28. 6326

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth,* Captain Pockley, daily expected, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
6388 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *UNION,* A. Grainger, Commander, having discharged her inward cargo, will sail for the above port on Thursday, the 1st May. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Grainger, on board; or, to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
6261 Bent-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

TO FOLLOW THE "VANGUARD."

THE PACKET BRIG *EMMA,* 136 tons register, H. T. Fox, will leave the Circular Wharf on Thursday Afternoon—has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6331 Packet Office 468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH,* Captain Reid. Apply on board; or to
J. B METCALFE, Macquarie place.
April 29. 6392

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE first-class noted fast-sailing barque *ROYAL CONSORT,* 600 tons, J. Legge, Commander. This fine vessel being under charter to the Hon. the East India Company will meet with early dispatch; she presents a most eligible opportunity to passengers desirous of proceeding to India, her cabin accommodations being of a superior description. Apply to the Commander, on board; or to
5898 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

For Light Freight and Passengers only.

THE British built BARQUE *MARY,* Captain Newby; has excellent accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Apply to
A. FOTHERINGHAM, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 17. 5803

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class SHIP *PARKFIELD,* 496 tons register, J. T. Whiteside, commander. This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Messrs. Campbell's and Co.'s Wharf, or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 6292

TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First-class Barque *ANN GRANT,* 377 tons, D. Foreman, Commander. The above vessel will sail early in May, and has now room for a limited quantity of light freight only. She will take a few steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Miller's Point, late Moore's Wharf; or, to
5897 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class barque *SARAH SCOTT,* Captain A. Butcher, will be despatched on or before the 4th proximo; is still open for 150 bales wool on freight. Apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Has good accommodation for steerage passengers. 5961

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE first-class Brig *ANN CARR,* 200 tons register, — Winn, Commander. This vessel is now taking in cargo, and as the greater portion of it is engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 6291

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE *ELIZA,* A 1, 244 tons, John Valrent, Commander. Apply on board, to John Rostron; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 14. 5592

"SCAMANDER," WHALER.

THE Owners of the brig *Scamander,* desirous of meeting the wishes of parties, who have expressed regret at her being taken out of the fishery, have determined to offer her for sale, with all her stores and whaling gear, by private contract.

A correct inventory of the latter has been prepared, and the stores, &c, are open for inspection at the Circular Wharf. The brig has been on the slip, stripped, thoroughly examined, and new coppered, and can be sent to sea in a few days, at a trifling expense for caulking, &c.

If not sold by ten o'clock on Thursday next, May 1, her spare stores and gear will be sold by auction.

For terms, &c., apply to
C APPLETON AND CO.,
6264 Pitt street.

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *fourth* instalment of ten shillings per share of the capital stock of the Union Assurance Company, of Sydney, will be paid to the proprietors, on and after the 1st May next. Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Brown, at the office of Messrs. Brown and Co., No. 472, George-street.
Sydney, April 25. 6262

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 1st day of May next, at three o'clock precisely, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of 11th December, 1844.
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
April 16. 5885

AUSTRALIAN MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of this Company, it was resolved, "That a seventh instalment of five per cent., or one pound per share—completing ninety per cent payment on the paid up capital of the Company—be payable to the Shareholders on and after Thursday, the 24th instant."
HUTCHINSON BELL, Secretary.
No. 468, George-street, April 22. 6070

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifty-eighth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and Manila; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Court of Vice-Admiralty; Exports to England in the month of April; Horses for India; Alleged Breach of the Harbour Regulations. Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; the Wool Market; Price Current.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Royal 8vo., p. p. 96, Price 2s. 6d.

A REPORT of the Trial "The Bank of Australasia v. Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Chairman of the Bank of Australia."

To be had at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, and sold also by Messrs. Colman, Moffitt, and Ford, Booksellers. 6156

CLARENCE RIVER.

TO THE SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND, AND CLARENCE RIVER.

THOMAS HEWITT, Storekeeper, respectfully informs his friends and settlers of the above districts, that he is now in a position to contract for the carriage of their supplies from the Clarence River to their stations, and of their wool to his stores for shipment on most favourable terms. No storage charged on goods received from Sydney, addressed to his care; a wharfage of 6d per package only is chargeable. Wool, and country produce stored and shipped free of all expense. 5973

MR. MACLAREN has removed from 397 to 400, Pitt-street, immediately opposite his late office.
April 29. 6391

ARMSTRONG'S CONCENTRATED GRAVY SOUP,

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN offering to the public an additional article to the Commerce of the colony, the manufacturer feels it incumbent on him to explain its nature, and some of the many uses to which it is applicable, as well as to refer to some of the channels of its probable consumption.

Concentrated Soup has been prepared extensively on the Continent of Europe and in England, for many years, but in consequence of its high price (averaging from 6s. to 10s. per lb.) its consumption has been confined to the tables of the opulent. From the extremely low price of meat at present in this colony, the manufacturer is enabled to offer the very best samples at one shilling per lb., and as one ounce contains the concentrated nutriment of one pound of meat, it will be within the means of all classes.

This preparation possesses all the nutritious qualities of meat divested of its fatty and fibrous particles, it is very easy of digestion, and is highly recommended by the faculty for the sick and convalescent, and is peculiarly convenient, from the expedition with which it may be served.

The Concentrated Soup may be *used* in various ways:

If for beef-tea, one ounce put into a pint of boiling water.

If for soup, the vegetables and herbs (according to taste) must be previously boiled in water, and for every pint of this liquor add one ounce (one and a half ounces if strong is required) of this soup, boil for five minutes, and will be ready for table.

If for gravy or hashes, two ounces must be dissolved in half a pint of boiling water.

It requires no colouring, as it possesses the rich transparent brown so much desired in soups and gravies.

Its portability, and the length of time it will keep in any climate, render it a valuable article of ships' stores, for the army, travellers in the interior, and from its saving so much time and trouble in making soup for the table, it will be very desirable in Inns and Private Families. 6279

STRAW BONNET WAREHOUSE.

MRS. CALLAGHAN begs respectfully to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has commenced business in the above line at No. 328, George-street, opposite the new Cathedral, and has received a large supply of ladies' and children's new and most fashionable Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw Bonnets, which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Bonnets of every description cleaned and altered in the newest style. 6330

AUSTRALIAN FLEECE,

315, PITT STREET.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT BALL.

CHARLES NEWTON (late Jonathan Thorp and Co.,) announces to ladies and the public generally, that he has an unrivalled assortment of Silks, Satinets, Satins, Areophanes, and Velvets, suitable for Ball Dresses, which he will commence selling at considerably reduced prices, this day. 6284

AUSTRALIAN FLEECE.

CARPETS AND SILKS.

5,000 YARDS of rich Black Lutestring and Ducapes, at 3s., 3s. 3d., and 3s. 6d., honestly worth from 4s 6d. to 5s.

10,000 yards rich coloured Ducapes, in every shade, at 3s. per yard, such as are usually sold at home at 4s. 6d.

These Goods are really first-rate, and well worthy of inspection.

CARPETS.

20,000 yards of Kidderminster, Imperial and Brussels Carpetting, from 2s. 6d. per yard, warranted all wool.

The above goods are up nearly fifty per cent. at home, and as a natural consequence, the same rise will, after the present stock is sold, take place here; therefore intending buyers will do well to lose no time in laying in their supplies for the winter.

The Silks are, without a single exception, the most beautiful goods that have ever been offered in the Sydney market.

CHARLES NEWTON,
6285 Late J. Thorp and Co.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

J. LOVECROFT, Tailor and Draper, begs to inform his customers, that he intends to discontinue his business at the expiration of the present quarter, he therefore invites the inspection of the trade to his extensive and well assorted stock of goods, consisting of black, blue, rifle green, olive, and brown superfine cloths, black, Oxford mixture, and fancy kerseymeres; also a large assortment of fancy doeskins, and winter waistcoatings; also, tailors trimmings in great variety: the whole of which are of superior quality, and will be sold considerably below prime cost.

J. L. also begs to inform his customers and the public, that he will continue to execute orders to the end of June next, at the following reduced prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Superfine Black, Blue and Rifle Green Frock Coats	3	10	0
Ditto ditto Dress ditto	3	0	0
Ditto Olive and Brown Frock ditto	2	15	0
Ditto ditto Dress ditto	2	10	0
Ditto Black and Oxford Mixture Kerseymere Trousers	1	12	6
Ditto Doeskin ditto	1	5	0
Ditto Black Kerseymere Waistcoats	0	16	0
Ditto Fancy ditto	0	12	0

Terms—Cash.
April 26. 6300

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Five bales merinos, assorted in black and colours
One bale lastings, ditto ditto
Two bales blankets, 10-4 and 11-4
Two cases best beaver hats.
R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street. 6294

JUST LANDED, a few bales DOOR MATS, assorted.
L. AND S. SPYER.
Jamison-street. 6210

GRINDERY.

ON SALE, at J. RICKARD'S Stores, West Maitland—
A complete Assortment of Grindery, viz.:—
Three cases of fine and coarse Hemp
One case of fine and coarse Yellow Flax
Six kegs of Toe and Heel Sprigs
One case of Shoemakers' Clams and Lasts
One case of Pegging, Closing, and assorted Awl Blades and Hafts
One case of assorted Shoe Knives, Hammers, Pinchers, Brushes, Shoe Hairs, Oval Rubbers, Ullathorne's Heel Balls, &c., &c.
Two cases of Hair Brooms and Shoe Brushes
ALSO,
One hundred dozen Kangaroo Skins. 6416

OBSERVE!!!

GENTLEMEN'S Macintosh Capes and Coats, at 25s. each, usually sold at 40s.
Gentlemen's blue and brown Petersham and beaver coats, 35s. each, well worth 50s.
Scotch lambs' wool, worsted, and merino hose, vests and drawers, at very low prices
An assortment of superior silk umbrellas, at Trafalgar House, George-street,
6356 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

TO IRONMONGERS, STOREKEEPERS, BUILDERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,
427, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
Ex *Colombian, Eliza, General Hewett, Sultana, Elizabeth,* and *other late arrivals*:—
Bar, bolt, rod, and sheet iron, all sizes
Boiler plate, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, and 7-16 inch
Rivet iron for ditto
Hoop iron, 1 to 3 inch, and rivets
Copper, brass, and iron wire, all sizes
Sheet zinc, cake spelter
Grain and block tin
Sheet lead, shot, and bullets
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX, IXXX, SDX, SDXX, DX, DXX
Sporting and large grain blasting powder
Single and double percussion guns and pistols
Stockholm tar, Swedish pitch
Black and yellow resin
"Foster's" best ribbed spades and shovels
Ewbank's patent wrought nails, 1½ to 4½ inches
Hurdle and horse nails, brads and tacks
Locks, bolts, hinges, screws, &c.
Chisels, gouges, and carpenter's tools
Bench and moulding planes
Coopers' jointer planes
Tenon, hand, crosscut, frame, and pit saw files
Shoe and horse rasps, and smith's files, all sizes
Sets balanced ivory and black handle knives and forks
Ivory knives only, pocket knives and scissors
Butcher's and shoe knives, garden shears
Wilkinson's warranted sheep shears
British plate, plated and Britannia metal goods
Register, elliptic, and cottage stoves
Kitchen ranges, with ovens and boilers
Fenders, fire irons, &c.
Together with every other article usually found in an Ironmongery Store, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
R. M. ROBEY.
P.S. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. 5335

KANGAROO SKINS.

ON SALE by the undersigned,—Superior Kangaroo Skins.
ALSO,
Wanted to purchase, LARGE HIDES, for which the *highest cash price* will be given.
THOMAS HOPKINS.
Apply at 78, King-street. 6379

LUCERNE SEED.

SUPERIOR LUCERNE SEED on sale by the undersigned, at the Commercial Wharf.
MEIKLEJOHN AND SPEER. Commission Agents.
April 30. 6380

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED boxes Cavendish Tobacco, just landed, ex *Castlereagh,* on sale by the undersigned.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
6393 Fort-street.

FRESH BARRATT'S TWIST,

IN WHOLE, HALF, AND QUARTER TIERCES, AND KEGS,
Ex "*Royal Consort.*"

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS,
Ex *Velocity, Autumnus, Elizabeth, Osprey, Britomart, Margaret, Munford, &c., &c.*
W. H. ALDIS,
6101 TOBACCO MERCHANT.

SICILY WHITE WINES.

THE undersigned has had a very superior parcel placed in his hands for private sale, the whole of which is in convenient packages for private families, and can be recommended as an excellent dinner wine.
THOMAS S. MORT,
6412 Auctioneer and Broker.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter casks, and in quarts and pints, in cases; Port Wine, in pints and quarts, in 3 dozen cases; Ales, Porter, Rum, Brandy, &c., &c., cheaper than any house in Sydney, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
ROBINSON AND CO.,
479, George-street, down the Gateway.
April 22. 6069

ON SALE, ex *Eliza, Anne Carr, Caledonia,* and other late arrivals, at the Stores of the undersigned—
An extensive and general assortment of Manchester Goods.
ALSO,
Woolpacks
Candlewicks
Refined Saltpetre
Liverpool, St. Ube's, and rock salt.
JOHN ROSTRON, Factor and Agent.
Manchester Warehouse, No. 2, Spring-street.
April 17. 5852

TO STEARINE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a pair of powerful hydraulic presses, with pumps, &c, complete, made expressly for the manufacture of stearine and spermaceti, consisting of one horizontal press, with a 10-inch piston; and one vertical press, with a 12-inch piston, together with all necessary fittings for same. For price and particulars apply to L. Samuel, Messrs A. & S. Lyons, Pitt-street. 6180

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by private contract, one hundred pairs of strong BOOTS, warranted, made for stockmen, farm servants, &c. Apply to Mr. George Coy, 21, Castlereagh-street South, between the hours of 9 and 6. Price moderate.
N.B.—Early application is necessary. 6377

CATTLE STATION FOR SALE.

A STATION capable of maintaining 1000 head of cattle, situated in the Murrumbidgee district, with cultivation paddocks, stock and milking yards, comfortable hut for overseer, dairy, stable, and servants' huts; cattle at a fair valuation will be taken in exchange, (if preferred). For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Gray, Lake George, Goulburn, if by letter post-paid.
April 28. 6376

600 HEAD CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, a mixed herd of superior bred quiet cattle running in the New England District. Apply to
SAMUEL LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte-place. 5809

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

6860 SHEEP, warranted clean, and never to have been diseased, for sale, with or without the following Stations at which they are now depasturing, viz: Jews Creek, Running Stream, Bandenorah, Crown Ridge, Dalhunty's Creek, Willawa, and Coolacingel Ford.

Apply to William Hall Palmer, Esq., Kirkconnel, near Bathurst; or to
WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
4143 Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sydney.

TO BE SOLD

A CATTLE STATION, with Fifty quiet milking Cows; the Station is large enough for Four Hundred head of cattle.

There is a good slab house shingled, stockyard, and ten acres of ground which have been in cultivation.

Counterguines Station is adjoining Maneroo Plains, on the Little River; it is admirably adapted for a Dairy Station. The sum required for the Cattle and Station, is £200, cash. Apply to
MR. WILMINGTON,
Union Wharf, Sydney.
All letters to be Post paid. 6051

TO GENTLEMEN LEAVING FOR ENGLAND, OR PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE INTERIOR.

MR. JOHN KELLY is ready at any time to purchase for cash, Household Furniture of all descriptions, or any articles connected with the trade of a broker, for which the best cash prices will be given.

A note addressed to Mr. John Kelly, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, No. 403,—parties attended at their own residences. 6378

AUSTRALIAN GUMS PURCHASED BY S ELLIOTT,

CHARLOTTE-PLACE, SYDNEY.

PERSONS in the Interior, sending Gums to the above address, may depend upon receiving the returns in CASH, or Goods at CASH PRICES, with promptitude 6347

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.
5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.
WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Wharf, Darling Harbour
November 22. 6069

NOTICE.

IF ROBERT KEITH DICK, Esq., son of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Baronet, of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, will forward his address to the undersigned, a letter from his friends in Scotland will be despatched to him.
JAMES COMRIE,
Miller's Point Wharf, late Moore's.
Sydney, April 25. 6216

PARISH CLERK OF ST. LAWRENCE.

THE Minister of St. Lawrence will be glad if persons will abstain from making applications to him for the above office, which is not vacant.
April 29. 6381

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, lately carrying on business as co partners in the trade or business of Cutlers, in Lower George-street, in the City of Sydney, under the name of "Bailey and Geary," have this day dissolved the said Partnership by mutual consent; the business will in future be carried on by John Geary, on his own account, and who alone is authorised to receive all debts due to the late firm.—Dated this twenty-eigth day of April, A.D. 1845.
CHRISTOPHER BAILEY.
JOHN GEARY.
Signed by the said Christopher Bailey and John Geary, in our presence—
ROBERT ORAM.
ROBERT BUNTING. 6357

J. J. PEACOCK'S ASSIGNMENT.

THE Trustees request all parties having claims against the estate, will lodge the same at the office of Mr. Clark Irving, Official Assignee, 327, Castlereagh-street, forthwith, for examination.
Sydney, April 26. 6304

WANTED TO BORROW,

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS (£600), for which 12½ per cent. will be given, "*nature of security undeniable.*" For further particulars apply to the undersigned, none but principals need apply, and all letters post-paid.
JOHN BLACKMAN,
Estate Agent, Auctioneer, and Broker.
April 29.
N.B. This advertisement will not be repeated. 6399

WANTED TO PURCHASE, deliverable alongside the *Elizabeth,* laying at Moore's Wharf, 30,000 treenails. Apply at the office of A. B Smith and Co., Sussex-street. 6289

HOUSE WANTED.

FROM £200 to £300 Cash, to be invested in the purchase of a Cottage, within fifteen or twenty minutes' walk of St. James's Church—not over the water. Apply B., *Herald* Office. 6389

HOUSE WANTED, in the neighbourhood of the Race Course, with not less than five rooms, kitchen, and stable; rent not to exceed £60 per annum. Letters (post paid) addressed E. R., *Herald* Office, will be attended to.
April 28. 6346

WANTED, a Billiard Marker. Apply at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets. 6400

TO ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT is required for an extensive Boarding Establishment in town; he must be a member of the Church of England, and qualified to superintend the preparations of the classical pupils. The salary is very moderate. Apply by letter, (free) to "No. 757," care of Mr. W. A. Colman, bookseller, George-street, Sydney. 6374

TO COOPERS.

WANTED, a good workman, to proceed to Maitland, to work by piece work at tallow casks. Application may be made to Mr. Robinson, King-street West.
April 28 6271

WANTED, House and Ship Carpenters (single men) to proceed to Twofold Bay. Apply at No. 2, Church Hill. Wages, £12 per annum, and a ration. 6387

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, the man as coachman, the woman as laundress. Respectable reference as to capability will be required; likewise a man as cook and indoor servant. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 6286

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.

WANTED, a woman who can wash well and do plain cooking for a small family; the most respectable references will be required. Apply at 105, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street. 6394

WANTED, a Female Servant, who can be recommended as a good needlewoman; and to attend to children. Apply to Mrs. Robert Campbell, George-street.
Sydney, April 28. 6325

WANTED, in a family residing a short distance from Sydney, a respectable servant as Cook and Dairywoman. A good character will be required. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 6398

WANTED, a man Cook. Apply at Cohen's Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets. 6386

WANTED, in a quiet regular family, a steady middle aged woman as a good plain cook, and to assist in washing. An undeniable reference as to character will be required. Apply to A B Z, at the *Herald* Office 6385

SUPERINTENDENT.

A GENTLEMAN of colonial experience in the management of sheep and other stock, wants a situation as superintendent, he is perfectly competent to manage any number of stations within a reasonable limit. In order to save trouble, not less than (fifty pounds) £50 per annum will be accepted, (payment will be accepted in stock,) a larger sum will be required if the run extends over a more than ordinary extent of country.

Reference to John Ryan Brenan, Esq., at his offices, at Alderman Broughton's business establishment, No. 408, George-street, Sydney.

Mr. Brenan is enabled to satisfy such as may enquire of the character and experience of the gentleman who seeks employment. 6404

WANT Situations, a respectable married couple, without incumbrance with good characters; the man is a well experienced gardener; the wife is competent to do the dressmaking for a family, or assist in the house work if required. Address A.M., post-paid, *Sydney Herald* Office.
April 29 6383

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Sunday, 30th March, from the station of the undersigned, on the Macquarie River, near Wellington:

A black horse, aged seven years, about 15 hands one inch high, switch tail, off hind foot white, small star in forehead, and branded MI on the neck, has a very ugly head. Also, a new saddle and bridle, six-bellied stockwhip, and pair of spurs.

By a man of the following description, viz.: About five feet five inches in height, sandy complexion, rather light hair, and long pointed nose; was dressed in moleskin trousers, waistcoat, striped shirt, and old cabbage tree hat; about 24 years of age, and very dirty in appearance.

The above reward will be given, on recovery of the horse, and an additional reward of One Pound for the apprehension of the thief, who is supposed to have gone towards the Lachlan River.

Communications may be addressed to the Office of A. and S. Lyons, Pitt street, or to
SAUL SAMUEL.
Wellington, April 4. 5542

FOUND adrift in Darling Harbour, a BOAT; the owner can have her by identifying and payment of expenses of advertising. Apply at Pr M'Laren's, Fort-street. 6375

TO LET, in George-street, in a most central situation, the apartments lately occupied by Mr. Emanuel, Dentist; five rooms and a kitchen can be let, either furnished or unfurnished—would suit well for an office. Rent moderate. Apply to Gulon, Jeweller, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 5203

TO DRAPERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE SALESMEN, AND OTHERS REQUIRING ROOMY PREMISES.

TO LET, those extensive premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, consisting of a shop and dwelling-house, with extensive stores, perfectly adapted for any line of business, and situated in one of the best parts of George-street. For particulars apply to
BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
321, George-street, opposite the Cathedral 6190

HOUSE IN BRISBANE-STREET,

SOUTH HEAD ROAD, NEAR THE RACECOURSE,

TO LET,

NOW in the occupation of W. W. Drake, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 8th of the ensuing month. Apply to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place.
April 16. 5749

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD AND FARM IN ILLAWARRA,

TO LET.

A NEAT Cottage, with kitchen and store, and one hundred acres of the finest land with stock, stores, growing crops, &c. For further particulars apply to R. B. Fry, Esq., Drue Wolls, Kiama; and to J. Smith, Esq., O'Connell-street, Sydney, where a plan of the property may be seen. [illegible]

LAND NEAR PENRITH

TO LET, on Building or Improving Leases, Four Hundred Acres of Land, in such quantities as may be agreed upon: situate within one mile of Penrith, bounded on the west by the great north and south road leading from Richmond and Windsor to Campbelltown, and on the east by the estate of Sir Maurice O'Connell. The main road from Sydney to Penrith runs through the Land: possession may be had in June next. For further particulars and to treat apply to Mr. John Single, Penrith, or to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 6167

TO LET,

THAT well-known first-rate old-established HOTEL,
The ROSE INN, West Maitland

Situated in the very centre of the town, and convenient to East Maitland, having every possible convenience and accommodation for a good business. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Lipscomb, West Maitland, with whom the keys are now lying; or to the undersigned, if by letter post-paid.

AND,

In the best part of High-street, West Maitland,

AN EXTENSIVE SHOP,

With a handsome front, and Dwelling-House containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen and stabling,—the whole in thorough repair.

ALSO, TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM, containing six hundred acres, situated on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, about thirteen miles from Sydney, well watered, and having on it an EXCELLENT COTTAGE and outbuildings, with GARDEN, and a splendid ORCHARD, NURSERY, and VINEYARD.

For further particulars apply to
A. & S. LYONS,
5010 Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET,

THAT Old and Established Licensed House, known as the Weatherboard Inn, on the Bathurst Road. It is completely furnished, and has all the necessary requisites for carrying on the business of an Inn; the tenant may have the furniture at a fair valuation, or it will be let with the house, provided the tenant gives security for the rent. Possession to be given on first of July next. To an industrious and active couple, the present is a good opportunity, as it will require but a small capital to begin with, and a moderate rent will be taken. A lease will be given for three or five years, as may be agreed upon.

Application to be made to Mr. Wm. Tress, Commission Agent, Bathurst; or to Mr. Walter Stewart, 36, Hunter-street, Sydney. 6157

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINDSOR

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

MR. LABAN WHITE has the honour to announce, that having received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Wm. Cross, he will submit to public competition in the month of May next, (the day, place, terms, and further particulars will be set forth in a future advertisement), all that well known and long established Commercial Inn, the Windsor Hotel, situate in Bridge-street, and near the Police Office. Also, all those four commodious Dwelling-houses, pleasantly situated in Macquarie-street, Windsor. The Macquarie Arms, kept by Mr. Wm. Thompson, forms one of these.

Communication in reference to the above may be made, either to F. Beddek, Esq., or to the Auctioneer (if by letter, *post-paid.*)

AT THE SAME TIME,

By Order of the (Mortgagee),

All that parcel of Land, containing by estimation two hundred acres, more or less, situated in the district of Castlehill, originally granted from the Crown to Matthew Gibbons, and subsequently acquired by Thomas Harley, who is now the owner and occupier thereof; and which parcel of Land is bounded by the Lands granted from the Crown to Hillas Hobson, Mitcham, and others.

Windsor, March 31. 4949

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. R. JONES.

MR. J. LEDSAM will sell by auction, at Bolwara, near Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY,

The following Stock, Implements of Husbandry, Grain and Hay, &c., sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely,
44 Working bullocks
58 Milking cows
33 Heifers, of ages
37 Steers, of ages
38 Male and female calves (unbranded)
1 Well-bred bull
5 Working horses
9 Brood mares, 6 with foal, and all stinted to Mr. Nicholson's entire horse this season
3 Stock horses
2 Ditto ponies
2 Colts, two years and upwards
2 Ditto, one year and upwards
2 Fillies, ditto ditto ditto
2 Male } asses
2 Female }

The above stock are superior of their kind.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
1 Eight-horse power threshing machine, complete
2 Winnowing machines
1 Hay press
3 Waggons
3 Drays
2 Carts
1 Water ditto
1 Roller
1 Cornstalk drag
4 Iron ploughs
6 Wooden ditto
3 Pairs of harrows
Yokes, bows, and chains
Harness for several horses

GRAIN.
1 Stack of barley, English
2 Ditto of old oaten hay
1 Ditto of new ditto ditto
A quantity of unthreshed wheat

And a variety of things in use upon a farm

Terms, Cash on delivery, which must take place the day of sale, or the following day.

By order of the Trustees,
5948 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

BATHURST.

MR. W. R. TRESS will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY NEXT AT READ'S INN.
At 12 o'clock,
A mixed lot of about 650 Sheep, running on the Campbell River, about 25 miles from Bathurst, and consisting of
400 from 18 months to 2 years old
250 „ 5 to 10 months old
These sheep are of Mr. Finch's breed—fine wool, and are warranted never to have been diseased. 615

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—*Ann*, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Dunham, from Tahiti the 1st March, Navigator Islands the 2nd April, Vavau the 6th, and Tongataboo the 12th April. Passengers—Captain Scott, Rev. Mr. Day, Independent Minister, Mrs. Day, Mr. W. Nutt, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. Daniel Connor.

April 29.—*Shepherdess*, schooner, 32 tons, Captain Wylie, from Port Nicholson, the 6th April, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Bowler, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. M'Gregor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harlett and two children, and ten seamen belonging to the American whaler *Chelsea*.

DEPARTURES—None.

CLEARANCE.

April 29.—*Martha*, brig, Captain Boustead, for the Cape of Good Hope. Passengers—Mr. Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. Sutter and three children, Mr. and Mr. Dee, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce and child, Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan, Mr. Langon, Mr. and Mrs. Couban, and Mr. Simonds.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 29.—*Alfred*, 10, Settree, for Brisbane Water, with 18,000 shingles, 14,000 feet timber, 200 billets; *Mary Jane*, 32, Hescott, from Newcastle, with 45 tons coals; *Mary Ann*, 20, Brunker, from Port Stephen, with 7000 feet cedar, 5 casks oil, 20 sealskins, ½ ton copper; *Tam-o'-Shanter*, 15, Laverick, from Jervis Bay, with 6 tons potatoes, 80 bushels wheat; *Hope*, 49, Cullen, from the Richmond, with 14,000 feet cedar, &c.; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; *Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 3400 feet cedar, 40 bushels wheat, 57 sheepskins; *William*, 25, Macpherson, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Newcastle, with 37 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 29.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Lapwing*, 14, Giles, for Shell Harbour, with sundries; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Alfred*, 10, Settree, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Mary Jane*, 32, Hescott, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Newcastle, in ballast.

PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—April 20. *Cygnet*, barque, Captain Dalston, from Geelong to fill up for England. *Clarence*, schooner, Captain Archer, from Sydney; Cargo—chiefly coals; called in at Twofold Bay. *Wave*, schooner, Captain Birkenshaw, from Sydney.

Cleared Out.—April 19. *Rajah*, 252 tons, Ferguson, master, for London, Passengers—Mrs. Ferguson, Miss La Trobe and servant, O. Fenwick, Dr. Kelty, and R. Halliday. Cargo—1777 bales wool, 4 bales leather, 29 bundles whalebone, 32 casks tallow, 27 tons mimosa bark, 1 trunk apparel, 1 case (a portrait), 1 box curiosities, 1 box apparel and 1 box garden seeds. *Martha and Elizabeth*, Pockley, master, for Port Albert and Sydney. Passengers for Port Albert—C. J. Tyers, Miss Tyers, Patrick Turnbull, Esq., J. W. Hooson, wife and child, and Cornelius Sullivan; for Sydney—Messrs. Carter, Davies, Thomas Kelly, John O'Brien, and Mrs. Bibby. Cargo for Port Albert—20 bags flour, 10 casks ale, 8 casks porter, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 quarter-cask rum, 1 keg whiskey, 1 keg brandy, 1 package cigars, 2 casks brandy, 8 cases wine, 14 packages furniture, 2 cases champagne, 5 bags shot, 2 boxes candles, 1 cask batten nails, 5 grindstones, 1 case salad oil, 3 half-chests tea, 1 case saddlery, 1 bale cloth, 1 bale shirts and 1 bale cloth. Cargo for Sydney—200 bags salt, 13 bags salt, 1 cask hams, 4 tierces tobacco, 8 kegs tobacco.

The *Ann* from Tahiti, *via* the Navigator Islands, has on board 31 tuns of cocoanut oil, and a few sundries. H.M.S. *Modeste* had left Tahiti for Valparaiso. H.M.S. *Collingwood* had arrived at Valparaiso, when the Admiral despatched the *Talbot* to Tahiti, at which place they were not allowed to have any communication with the shore; the alleged reason for which was that she did not salute the French flag upon her arrival; after receiving a supply of water from the British steamer *Salamander*, she proceeded on to the Sandwich Islands. The schooner *Countess of Wilton*, hence *via* New Zealand, arrived at Tahiti on the 12th February, and had gone on to the Chain Islands. The *Sarah Ann* was daily expected at Tahiti from Valparaiso. The London whaler *Rifleman*, had been at Tahiti, and left for England on the 7th January, with 1600 barrels of sperm oil on board. The Sydney whaler *Jane Eliza*, after leaving Tahiti, encountered a typhoon, supposed to be the same in which the *Harponeer* was dismasted, in which most of her spars were carried away, and the hull was so much damaged, that upon putting in to Tongataboo, she was condemned, and sold for the benefit of the underwriters, together with 400 barrels of sperm oil, which was on board. She was purchased by Mr. Williams, the American Consul at Vavau, who guaranteed to send the officers and crew on to Sydney in another vessel. The schooner *Thomas Lord* had arrived at Tahiti, and gone on to the Sandwich Islands, from whence she would proceed to Valparaiso. The Missionary ship *John Williams* was at Raiatea.

The "Alfred."—The barque *Alfred*, Captain Brett, left Sydney for Valparaiso, on the 2nd of April, 1844, at which place she arrived on the 23rd May. After remaining there a few weeks, she proceeded on to Callao, for guano, where she obtained 1100 tons in the short space of twenty-one days, and then returned to Valparaiso to refresh for the voyage home. After leaving there, when off the Horn, she fell in with a heavy contrary gale, in which she was hove to four days. The gale still continuing with unabated fury, the vessel sprung a leak, and was so much strained, that Captain Brett deemed it advisable to bear up again for Valparaiso, where she arrived in a most shattered state. A survey being held, it was decided that she was no longer seaworthy, and was afterwards sold for the benefit of the underwriters. The chief part of the cargo was transhipped into another vessel for London.

Shipping at the Island of Upolu.—Many ships call off this island for supplies, which do not come to an anchor; and since Tahiti has been in so unsettled a state, the numbers which have anchored have very much increased. In 1842, the number was 13; in 1843, it was increased to 24; and in 1844, it was further increased to 37.

The American whaling vessel *Chelsea*, Captain Potts, was wrecked on the Chathams, about two or three weeks back. all hands were saved, and Captain Potts and part of his crew arrived on Saturday last, in the schooner *Eliza*, from the Chathams; the remainder would have come at the same time, but the vessel was not large enough to convey them all. The *Chelsea* had been out eighteen months, and had taken eighteen hundred barrels, Captain Potts sold the vessel as she laid for £95, and the next morning she had all gone to pieces. Mr. Bell was the purchaser, and will, nevertheless, make a most handsome speculation. He saved 800 barrels, or eighty tuns of oil, eighty tuns of casks, besides sundry other valuables, and it is reported will profit to the extent of £1500.—*Wellington Independent, April 2.*

The schooner *Aurora*, from Auckland, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 4th April.

The *Hydrabad* will haul off from the Circular Wharf this morning, having now the whole of her horses on board for Calcutta. They are 118 in number: 36 in the hold, 76 between decks, and 6 on deck. She will leave either in the course of to-day, or to-morrow morning.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High water, morn	High water, even
30	Wednesday	6 39	5 21	3 18	3 42

New Moon, May 6, 2 m. past 8, P.M.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Reflecting on the nature of our trade with China led us to the conclusion we have arrived at: we require some £50,000 worth of tea, for which we pay in hard cash, having scarcely a single article the fruit of our own industry to offer in exchange. Every one knows that China is the great market for furs of every description; this induced us to imagine that the woolly skins of our flocks might be applicable for that purpose; we made enquiries, searched through volume after volume, respecting the Celestial Empire, without success,—at last chance placed in our possession a translation of the letters of the French Jesuit Louis Le Comte, published as far back as 1698; here we found it stated in reference to their apparel—

The vulgar that usually habit themselves in coarse linen, dyed blue or black, quilt it with cotton, or line it with *sheep-skin* during the cold weather; but great persons line their vests and surtouts with the noble skins of sable or ermyn, fox, or lamb; but of all the furring the *most common* are lamb-skins, (yam pi); they are white, downy, and very warm, but burthensome, and at first of a strong smell, in a manner like those greasy gloves that smell of oil.

I wonder they bring not up the mode in France; those who delight in fine slender shapes would not submit to it: yet otherwise there is nothing more genteel or more convenient for winter.

A lining of finest sable fur for a complete habit will cost between 5000 and 6000 livres; yet one may have a pretty handsome one for 200 pistoles.

If, therefore, lamb-skins are used as furring to the extent we have reason to infer from the above authority, the question is, could not our flockmasters spare them half a million or so every season? Referring to the importation o this article into England, we were surprised to find it nearly two millions of skins annually; we have possessed ourselves with other information, but we deem the above sufficient to introduce the subject

NEW ZEALAND.

News from Cook Straits to the 6th inst. by the *Shepherdess*, arrived yesterday morning. Intelligence of the outbreak at the Bay of Islands had been received; but the natives had not shown any disposition to attack Wellington. The whole of the male white inhabitants had been enrolled, and were being drilled daily. There appears to be the greatest distress among all classes.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

We received yesterday a letter from Tahiti, which we give below, containing intelligence from Tahiti to the end of February. It will be seen that there is no more prospect of a satisfactory settlement of affairs than there was twelve months since.

We have also been favoured with the copy of a letter written by the Rev. T. Heath, one of the most intelligent missionaries in the South Seas, to M. Guizot, which is worthy a careful perusal.

Tahiti, February 25, 1845.

Gentlemen,—It is now become a difficult matter to send a letter containing any political intelligence to Sydney, the French having recently issued a proclamation forbidding any captains of ships or passengers to take letters to any foreign port, without having first left them in the hands of the French Captain of the Port, at least as much as two hours before the departure of the vessel; any infringement of this regulation is punishable by a fine of from 200 to 400 francs. They have not published any reason for this enactment, it being, I presume, sufficiently self-evident.

On the 8th January was enacted the amusing farce of *restoring the Protectorate Flag*; at daylight was a grand review of the French troops; at eight o'clock the ships in the harbour, consisting of the *Virginie*, *Uranie*, *Arianie*, *Rhin*, and *Phaeton* (steamer), dressed out gaily in the flags of all nations, except the English, and fired a royal salute in honour of the Protectorate flag, which at that moment displayed its folds to the tainted breeze. During the day was a miserable attempt at a regatta, followed by the noble and edifying amusement of jumping in sacks by the military. At sundown the Admiral's ship (*Virginie*) fired another royal salute, vainly attempting to hide their own shame and degradation in the smoke of a feu de joie. In the evening the Government-house was illuminated, and a grand ball held there, at which all the beauty, fashion, and elegance of the place, native as well as French, attended; only three English ladies were present; a display of fireworks closed the entertainment, which not even curiosity could draw the natives generally to witness, there being only a few women and children present, besides those who, belonging to the French party, graced the ball-room. The English ships in harbour *Modeste* and *Salamander* (steamer) did not salute, though some of their officers attended the ball. By the way, the *Modeste* had arrived only a few days before, and some correspondence took place with the authorities about saluting the French flag, which was refused; after anchoring, the French Admiral Monsieur Hamelin visited the ship, and received of course the salute due to his rank, which was duly returned by the *Virginie*; shortly afterwards the Governor went on board, and was saluted in the same way, as a Commodore in the French navy, the salute was returned from the *shore*, on which Captain Bailey, (I am not quite sure of this gentleman's name,) of the *Modeste*, sent a spirited note, requesting to know why Commodore Bruat had not returned his salute from the ship under his command (*Uranie*), and not from the shore. The particulars of the correspondence did not transpire.

A day or two afterwards the *Phaeton* went down to the leeward islands to restore the flag there also, but signally failed. At Raiatea, where the Queen resides, it certainly was hoisted, *at her* (the steamer's) *own mast-head*, and in that position saluted at sunrise, but no Frenchman ventured to put his foot upon the shore. At Borabora ditto. At Tahaa, conquered formerly by the Raiateans, there exists a spirit of disaffection to their own government, and consequent adherence to the French, and here the flag was hoisted. At Huahine also it was hoisted, but after a few days an expedition from Raiatea, headed by the Queen of Huahine (an aunt of Pomare's) in person, arrived and hauled it down again. Raiatea has since been placed in a state of siege, and no one at Tahiti can obtain a passport for that place, without entering into a bond not to speak on politics!

And now, what is the restored Protectorate Government: The Queen Pomare has neither voice nor power, nor place in it; a traitor chief, Praita, being *regent*, receiving his appointment of course from the French, who remain *de facto* the only governors, or rather misgovernors of the island. The Queen still continues to reside in the place of her retreat at Raiatea, awaiting with exemplary patience and fortitude the decision of the British Government, but prepared, as are the great body of her chiefs and people also, in the event of being deserted by the English (which God forbid) to assert her just rights with no other aid than her own feeble resources. England's motto is Pomare's strength, her only strength, "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

The Frenchmen have afforded us two excellent comments upon the kind of protection afforded by their Government, distinctly showing thereby whose interests they intend protecting.

1. Only four days before the Protectorate flag was restored, a French seaman belonging to the *Uranie*, was shot for "desertion to the *enemy*," (I copy their own words,) and four others sent home to France to be there dealt with for the same offence.

2. On the evening of the great day, and while the fete was actually taking place at Government house, a native was arrested on suspicion of being a spy from the *enemy's* camp. Enemy again! Who is the enemy? The very people whom France protects.

On the 11th of this month, the English frigate *Talbot*, Captain Sir Thomas Thomson, arrived off the harbour, and after exchanging signals with the *Salamander*, the latter went out and towed her in. She refused to salute the Protectorate flag, and in consequence had hardly taken up her berth when a French guard-boat came and anchored near her, and maintained her position, being relieved every two hours, day and night, during the whole time that the *Talbot* remained; nor was any one, even to the Captain himself, *allowed to come on shore* from that vessel at all; nor could any one from the land visit her without going through the formality of proceeding first to the *Salamander*, and then in one of her boats to the *Talbot*. It is not known what, or whether any, correspondence with the government occurred, or if any official notice whatever of this indignity was taken by Sir Thomas; but it may be presumed there was, as it is well known that he is a man with whom the honour of the British flag may at all times be safely entrusted. The *Talbot* sailed again on Sunday, the 16th, for Oahu—Consul General Miller taking his departure in her. It was rumoured she would touch at Raiatea; but so many rumours are spread abroad here without any foundation, that it is not worth while to repeat them, and I have endeavoured to give you that only which I know to be true.

A. RESIDENT.

P.S. I forgot to mention that at the restoration of the flag the state of siege was forgotten to be taken off from Papeete, and its provisions remain in force, though the government which enacted it no longer exists *de jure*. I should add, also, that the fortifications around the bay continue to progress, and latterly with increased activity, that is, since the visit of the *Talbot*.

South Pacific, 30th December, 1844.

Monsieur.—I am not aware how far I have a right to address you, nor whether it is in strict accordance with etiquette for me to address you, as the chief minister of France; but it has occurred to me that your known urbanity and philanthropy, and your avowed and published good wishes for the advancement of civilization and Christianity, will prevent the possibility of your being offended. The subject is *Tahiti*—the French proceedings there—the sad effects of those proceedings already visible—and the fears they tend to excite with regard to the future.

I am an agent of the London Missionary Society, attached to the Mission at the Navigators' Islands, but have visited many other groups in the Pacific, including Tahiti and the adjacent islands, having been five times there since the commencement of 1836. I have just now spent a few days there, and am induced to address you partly by the contrast now presented in the Bay of Papeite, as compared with its former state. I know of no other French gentleman whom I should have presumed to address on the subject, because I have but little acquaintance with the characters and principles of your public men, and because few of the leading political men take an interest in such matters; but having, when in England, heard something of you, and having also read some of your published sentiments, I am encouraged to take this step; and the more so, because some of those published sentiments have reference not only to Protestant Missions, *but to the Protestant Missions at Tahiti*. Perhaps, although several years have since elapsed, you may remember having said, "Ils leur portent seulement la foi et la morale de l'Evangile; ils prêchent une doctrine pour les esprits, une règle pour les actions; ils travailler à réformer l'homme intérieur, &c..... C'est à Dieu seul et à l'Evangile qu'ils lui demandent de se soumettre:......le plus récent exemple est celui qu'a offert l'île d'O-Taiti, où la société tout entière, religieusement et moralement réformé, à son tour son organisation extérieure et civile spontanément et comme lui convenait."

I can assure you, Monsieur, after having been familiar with the operations of the missionaries of the London Society, and after having been several times at Tahiti, that you did not, in that speech, mistate or overrate either the objects or the results of Protestant missionary labours. The whole population of these islands has, long ago, been converted from heathenism and barbarism, and the most cruel and disgusting practices: many Christian societies have been formed; nearly all the people taught to read, and many thousands also to write; and many useful arts have been introduced. Several navigators and visitors, although not all favourable to Christian missions, have borne willing testimony to these results. The only person I recollect to have heard question their value is M. Moerenhout, well known as a leading person in the movements during the last few years at Tahiti, and he objected to them because he objected to Christianity itself, or at least thought that for them, their former customs were better.

Such were the results; but now one of the Missionaries has been killed—the warlike passions have been awaked from their thirty years' slumber, and 100 Tahitian and 300 French lives have been sacrified; several of the Christian congregation and all the schools scattered; several of the Missionaries obliged to leave; and, above all, such scenes and examples of drunkenness and debauchery exhibited by the French soldiers and sailors at Papeite, that hundreds of young girls and of the more unsteady of the male population, are in the course of having their constitutions and their morals at once ruined; and the foundation is thus laid for a rapid decrease of population. Last week M. Bruat admitted to myself and others the practice of this licentiousness, and declared his inability to prevent it, except in the case of women taken by force. It was, I understand, an attempt of some Frenchmen to take women by force which brought on the first battle between them and the natives. I appeal, Monsieur, to your avowed principles and wishes, and ask whether these results of the French occupation of Tahiti can be viewed by yourself and your colleagues, or your royal master, with any other feelings than those of deep regret? I am confident that, as the facts become known, this, and far stronger than this, will be the feeling of the intelligent friends of mankind, not only in Britain and France, but throughout the world.

But this is not all. It is not merely that the results of many years of laborious missionary enterprise are blighted: there is also the injustice done to Pomare and her people. And this injustice is so manifest, that it can only be accounted for on the double supposition—that the agents of your government have, on the one hand, departed from their instructions, and, on the other, greatly misled you in the communications they have transmitted home. Pomare has, again and again, assured me and many others, as she has in her letters avowed to His Majesty Louis Philippe that she did not willingly sign the invitation to France to form a protectorate, but that she signed it under highly excited fears, and the three missionaries present assert the same; these three gentlemen advised her to sign because they saw no way of escape for her. The four chiefs who had previously signed it, did so on the urgent entreaties and fair promises of M Moerenhout, and influenced not a little by the promise of 1000 dollars per annum each, and that the districts and lands of Pomare's friends should be divided out to them. The dollars, it is said, have been paid accordingly: indeed Utami, who has now again returned to Pomare's interest told me, the other day, that he had received 180 dollars for the two or three months he remained with the French. As to the other three—their people—nay their *own sons*, have forsaken them, and they are held in contempt. As to the lands and governorship of districts, I hope the official gentlemen at Tahiti have apprised you that it was the attempt to force that measure, coupled with the unjustifiable arrest of Mr. Pritchard, which has driven almost the entire population to arms; so that, now, it would cost more men and more naval strength than France has any conception of, if she were to resolve to attempt their conquest. I need say little of the forcible seizure of Tahiti by Du Petit Thouars, because you instantly and honourably disavowed that rash act. I would only say that there the French official gentlemen, and naval and military strength still are in possession—not only of the bay, but of Pomare's houses and lands, and that having occasion to wait upon her, to convey to her the sympathy of many in England and the British colonies, I had to visit her in virtual banishment at Raiatea, and there found her living in a poor, exposed, temporary cottage, with a few people daily watching lest some second Du Petit Thouars should go to seize her, and intending in case of such attempt to throw herself into one of the two strong native forts of the island—the men assembled in which declare that they will die to the last of them sooner than allow her to be taken, yet they are not her own people—simply her friends and allies.

I would, in addition, simply apprise you of three things. The *first* is, that, whereas your captains say that they have done all this partly to make the impression that France is a *great* nation, (and who, that knows her, does not wish that she should be so regarded?) Their proceedings are rapidly producing the exactly opposite impression throughout Polynesia. The *second* is, that your reiterated assurances to Lord Cowley, and the British Government, and in the French Chambers, that the Protestant Missions should be, not only unmolested but aided, have not been carried out, but the contrary, though there is *now* some improvement in that respect. The *third* is, that we have now in the South Sea Islands, a verification of M. Carne's assertion, that "au dehors, le Catholicisme, c'est la France." For the French captains have not only required that the Romish priests should be received by the islanders, willing or unwilling, but have actually conveyed them to their stations in the French frigates—fired salutes in their honour, &c.

I am sorry, Monsieur, that it should have to be recorded that, under your administration, 2000 dollars were demanded from Pomare because she quietly sent away MM. Caret and Laval; although the law she then carried out enacted no more than do the laws of France herself—and laws too, which are no dead letter—and that in the following year Captain Laplace *insisted* on French priests being allowed to labour, and *obliged* the Queen to grant lands on which to build chapels.

I beg pardon, if the sorrow and anxiety I feel on these subjects may have led me to use any unbecoming freedom of expression; but I need not tell one so well acquainted with Christianity, as well as with the laws and usages of civilized nations, that, when the principles of both are violated, especially in such a case as this, it is not only fit that every friend of humanity should throw his influence into the opposite scale, but that it is the especial duty of every Christian Missionary in the South Seas to interpose; since, not only are his fears excited that the good effects of his labours will be to a great extent counteracted, but the Christian doctrine cannot fail to press itself on his attention, that both the actors in such movements, and all who, being able, fail to attempt to check them, "must stand before the Great Judge of all—the King of Kings and Lord of Lords"—to give an account of their actions, and of the motives from which they spring.

God grant, Monsieur, that you may not only be enabled to retain office in order to be instrumental, in concurrence with Britain, in maintaining the peace of Europe; but in order also that you may have time and opportunity to do what can be done to repair the wrongs which have been inflicted on Tahiti, and the injured and exiled Pomare.

I have the honour to be, Monsieur,
With the highest consideration and respect,
Your humble servant,
THOMAS HEATH.

Monsieur M. Guizot, &c., &c., à Paris.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Civil Side.
Tuesday.

Before their Honors the three Judges, in Banco.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA *v.* SMITH AND ANOTHER.

The Court was occupied from the time of its opening till the mid-day adjournment, in hearing the arguments of the Solicitor-General, on the part of the plaintiff, in the above case, which will be resumed on Thursday.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA *v.* THOMAS CHAPLIN BRIELLAT, CHAIRMAN OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

This was a rule *nisi*, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the above case should not be tried at bar, upon certain grounds disclosed in the joint affidavits of Messrs Falconer and Gurner.

Mr. Broadhurst having, on the part of the plaintiff, moved that the rule be made absolute,

Mr. Windeyer appeared to show cause against the rule, remarking in the outset, that the defendant was indifferent as to what became of this motion, conceiving that his interests could not be materially affected by it. It was judged prudent, however, that the defendant should not consent to this or any other motion in the cause: for although it was possible that, even if such a consent was given, in the present instance the defendant might sustain no injury, still it was desirable that every precaution should be taken to secure the advantage of any points of error that might arise, and the fact of a consent on their part would deprive them of this advantage in the event of its existence. Under these circumstances he should oppose the motion, bringing under the notice of the Court such authorities as appeared to him to militate against it, leaving wholly upon their Honors the responsibility of granting or refusing the mode of trial applied for. In the second volume of Tidd's Practice, which treated upon this mode of trial, a number of cases were cited, from which it was shown, that in order to establish a claim for a trial at bar it must be shown that the case so to be tried was one in which great value was involved, and in which difficult questions of law and fact would be likely to arise, as also that it was likely to occupy a long time, which in one point of view was an argument against it. The matter was one within the discretion of the Court; but the above rules were laid down as those upon which this discretion was usually guided, and he would contend that the requirements of those rules were not met by the affidavit upon which this motion was based. It was true that the case was one in which great value was involved, but this was not sufficient of itself to warrant this course, the other circumstance of difficulty in law and in fact being indispensable. The amount involved was really the only one of the necessary circumstances which was shown to exist in the present case, for the issues which had to be tried were really very simple, and the questions for determination resolved themselves into the one point—whether certain members had or had not authority to bind the Bank, by attaching their signatures to certain pieces of paper. It was required in England, that a motion of this kind should be made during one term for the trial of the cause during the next; but it was difficult to see how such a course could be adopted in the present case, having reference to the peculiar construction of the Jury Act, which contemplated a particular course of proceeding for persons placed in such a position as the parties to the present cause. It was easy to foresee also that the defendant might be prejudiced by the adoption of the course now proposed: for, in the first place, it was possible there might be a difference of opinion between the members of the Court, and under such circumstances it might be fairly assumed that such a difference on the Bench would be laid hold of by members of the jury as a ground upon which they might assume to themselves the decision of legal points in a manner altogether contrary, perhaps, to the principles of law. In England there were four Judges, and where therefore there was a decision at all when the Court was equally divided, the difference of a single Judge from the other three members of the bench would be less likely to influence the jury, than a difference of opinion in which there could only be a majority of one. Another difficulty which the defendant would labour under was, that in a trial of *nisi prius* many points might arise which his counsel not having anticipated would not be properly prepared to argue, although the counsel for the plaintiff, being of course acquainted with the nature of their own case, would be fully aware of what questions would be raised. He (Mr. Windeyer) had no doubt of the ability of the Judges to disembarrass their minds upon such points, if they afterwards came to be fully argued in Banco, where cases were usually got up with more care; but to the public generally, who were not so well acquainted with the consequence of legal training, the course would not be so satisfactory. It was somewhat questionable also, whether the court, under its peculiar constitution and the powers which had been given to it, could order a trial at bar at all; but be this as it might, the proceeding was very different in this colony to what it was in England, where, in the event of any doubts or difficulties, an immediate appeal might be made to the Court of Error.

Messrs. Darvall and Fisher followed on the same side, contending, as Mr. Windeyer had done, that no case had been shown from which a necessity of trial at bar could be assumed, and citing authorities in support of the defendants view of the case. It was also pointed out by Mr. Darvall that another inconvenience might arise to the defendant in the event of this motion being granted, which was, that although there would be an appeal still, under the colonial law there would be no stay of proceedings while this appeal was pending, and before the result could be ascertained, the Sheriff would have done his duty, and the appeal itself would be rendered nugatory; whereas on the part of the plaintiff no such difficulty existed.

The Solicitor-General appeared in support of the rule, and contended that although the determination of this matter was one wholly within the discretion of the Court, that discretion was not an arbitrary one, but must be exercised in accordance with precedent. In the affidavit by which this rule was supported, the case was not only stated to be one which involved a large amount, but the actual amount was specified: and it was clear, from the very largeness of that amount, that it was a case of sufficient importance to demand a trial at bar. It was besides alleged that such a mode of trial would be not only more satisfactory in a case of so much importance than a trial in the ordinary way would be, but would be also more economical; and although the length of time the case might be expected to occupy might, in one point of view, be regarded as an argument against the motion, it would appear a further consideration that from the final nature of the tribunal, and the presence of the three Judges on the Bench, that there would be virtually a saving of time, for their Honors would doubtless be an assistance to each other during the progress of the case, and it would not be necessary to refer so often to the notes as was done when any point was disputed in an ordinary *nisi prius* trial.

Mr. Foster, who followed on the same side, was proceeding to refer to the proceedings at the former trial, and the directions of the learned Judge on furnishing reasons for disposing of the case before a tribunal of the kind now sought for, but it was intimated by the Court, that the present motion could only be decided upon the affidavit filed in support of it. He then proceeded to contend that by this affidavit alone sufficient reasons for a trial at bar were disclosed, the very amount of the sum involved being, when the circumstances of this colony were considered, an ample ground for resorting to such a proceeding. As to the power of the Court to grant such a motion, he could only say that he had not the slightest doubt upon that score, for trials at bar had already taken place, and that too in cases of far less importance than the present, which in the matter of amount, was equal in importance to about 1800 of the ordinary cases tried in that Court. He could not conceive that any difficulty would arise from a possible difference of opinion among the Judges; and on the contrary, he felt assured that much greater deference might be expected on the part of the Jury to opinions coming from the full Court, than the decision of any single Judge.

Mr. Broadhust also followed on the same side, contending that the points arising out of the construction of the deed of settlement, and the fact of the Jury having deliberated for twelve hours at the former trial without being able to arrive at any conclusion, were sufficient evidences of doubt and difficulty to prove that a trial at bar would be the only proper mode of determining the case.

The Chief Justice said, that upon mature consideration, and having reference to the facts stated upon affidavit, the Court was of opinion that the motion ought to be granted: but he hoped that some day would be fixed which would interfere as little as possible with the mass of other business now undisposed of. From the heavy nature of the business, and the necessity for frequent consultation, the Judges had been unable to obtain any leisure for the last five months; but, although regretting that the present course should be adopted in this case, and foreseeing the great delays which it would create as respected other business, he saw no course but to fix it for some time in vacation, and he should therefore most readily give up his own vacation for the trial of it. All, however, that was now determined was, that a trial at bar should be granted.

Mr. Justice Dickinson stated, that upon considering the grounds shown by the affidavit, he had formed the same opinion as the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice A'Beckett was also of opinion, that sufficient grounds for a trial at bar had been shown, and referred to a case in one of the English Courts, where the largeness of the amount involved, had of itself been deemed sufficient, although the sum then in question (£50,000) was much less than the one which was the subject of the present action.

The Chief Justice observed, that the Court in granting the motion, had power to impose any terms it might think fit, and enquired whether any arrangement could be made for shortening the case by reading over the evidence already taken.

The Solicitor-General stated that, without previous consideration, they were not prepared to accede to any such arrangement; although the case might, no doubt, be materially shortened.

Some discussion then took place relative to this point, and to the time at which this trial should come on, when it was ultimately fixed for Thursday, the 5th day of June, the question as to the imposition of terms being suffered to drop.

Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Room, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-Trade of a Tailor; at 12 o'clock, Cutlery; at half-past 12 o'clock, Brushware; at 1 o'clock, Horse, Gig, and Harness.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Allotments of Land at Bishopgate, Shares in the Commercial Bank, and General Assurance Company.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. Rudd.—At the "Bourke Hotel," Appin, May 2, a small Farm.

Mr. J. Ledsam.—At Bolwara, near Maitland, May 7, Stock, Farming Implements, Grain, Hay, &c.

Mr. Tress.—At "Read's, Inn," Bathurst, May 3, 650 Sheep.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.
Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Thomas Bell, a third meeting: Francis Little, £3019 14s. 6d.; W. F. Stewart, £10; Alfred Hawley, £10 10s.; S. North, £162 8s. 6d. The meeting then adjourned till 31st of May.

A third meeting was also held in the estate of Christopher Flynn, but no creditors appeared.

An adjourned single meeting was held in the estate of H. W. Whitington, when the insolvent was examined, but no claims were proved. The meeting was then adjourned till Friday, the 2nd of May.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Frederick Auslow Thompson, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

Michael Gannon, an adjourned second meeting, at noon.

Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, an adjourned special meeting, at two.

Mary Ayling, a single meeting, at three.

There are no meetings entered for to-morrow.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner:—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.		When Application is to be made.	
Robert Russell	Jan.	14.	May	1
John Waite	March	19.	May	1
Peter Joseph Duffy	March	24.	May	1
Charles Vavasour Earle	March	24.	May	1
Jules A. Vaillant	March	27.	May	8
John Loveridge	April	3.	May	8
George Rowley	April	2.	May	8
Owen M'Mahon	April	5.	May	8
Thomas Woodhouse	April	7.	May	8
Arthur Joseph Maister	April	5.	May	8
Edward Gates			May	8
William Arthur Marshall			May	8
Joseph Brown	March	20.	May	15
Thomas Plows	April	4.	May	15
Martin Dewin Cooper	April	4.	May	15
Charles Weavers	April	9.	May	15
Jordan Sparks	April	9.	May	15
Kenneth Munro	April	9.	May	15
James Ferguson	April	9.	May	15
William Matthew	April	9.	May	15
Lawrence Foley	April	9.	May	15
Quinten Valentine Swift	April	10.	May	22
Joseph Howard	April	11.	May	22
Thomas Chaplin Briellat	April	16.	May	22
David Rebeiro Furtado	April	16.	May	22
William Samuel Makin	April	21.	May	22
Frederick Atkinson	April	28.	June	3

Insolvency Business.—The Supreme Court will sit to-day at eleven o'clock, to dispose of such insolvency business as may be brought before it.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 22ND TO 28TH APRIL, 1845.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer 8½ A.M.	Barometer 2½ P.M.	Barometer Sunset.	Barometer 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer 8½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer 2½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer Sunset.	Attached Thermometer 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer 8½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer 2½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer Sunset.	Detached Thermometer 9 P.M.	Wet Therm. at 2½ P.M.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Tuesday 22	○ 5·16′ P.M.	29·726	29·855	29·914	29·952	60	62	60	60	59	62	56	56	58	2·48	S.W., S.W. by S., S.
Wednesday 23	17	30·073	30·069	30·065	30·100	60	61	60	60	56	58	57	54	58	0·92	S., S. by E., S., S. ½ W.
Thursday 24	18	30·100	30·082	30·081	30·090	57	59	59	59	54	59	57	57	56	0·07	S. by W., S.
Friday 25	19	30·092	30·054	30·052	30·060	59	62	62	61	59	65	61	59	59	......	S.W. by W., S., S.W.
Saturday 26	20	30·055	30·043	30·045	30·071	58	65	63	62	56	67	60	56	60	......	W.S.W., S. Easterly.
Sunday 27	21	30·126	30·125	30·128	30·144	58	61	61	60	56	60	59	59	59	1·11	W. by S., S., S. ½ E., S. by E.
Monday 28	22	30·151	30·142	30·127	30·140	60	61	62	62	59	60	60	61	60	0·61	W. by S., S., S. by E., S.S.E., E. by S.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 22.—Forenoon, clear atmosphere and fresh south-westerly wind; afternoon, clouded over, dark and thick from that quarter, with drizzling rain 3 to 4; afterward wind and rain in squalls, till about five o'clock, when veered south and furious storms of wind and rain kept driving over from due south with the violence of a hurricane, till after sunset; (upwards of two inches rain had fallen at this time)—Air became chilly and cold after this, and wind blew in heavy gales all through the night, flying showers occasionally.

Wednesday, 23.—Continued heavy gales and rain all the forenoon; afternoon somewhat moderated with the exception of one most furious squall from south by west, about four o'clock; after which, clouds got very dirty and low, and rain fell in more frequent heavy showers during the rest of the day and night.

Thursday, 24.—Moderately fresh wind A.M., increased P.M., and blew strong and cold until evening; clouds thick and dirty all day, but only light showers at times. At night, wind sunk, and no rain. The sea was roaring all this day and night, with a tremendous surf breaking in gigantic waves against the cliffs.

Friday, 25.—Light breezes all day, veering from south-west to south; clouds high and broken. At night sky cleared.

Saturday, 26.—Morning light west south-westerly breezes: then south-east airs through the day; a lovely day; bright cloudless sky.

Sunday, 27.—Cool west wind—clear and fine till between eight and nine; afterward wind freshened from due south, and nimbus gathered over. Afternoon showery—wind gradually sank, veering east of south, and rain fell without intermission through the night.

Monday, 28.—Light west wind early, thickly overcast, but no rain during the morning; about noon south wind freshened and a cold rain set in, and continued more or less heavy all the afternoon. During the evening wind veered round to eastward, and grew squally with occasional showers; and continued to blow in squalls through the night.

DIED.

At Ashfield, on Monday, the 28th instant the infant son of Mr. Frederick J. Underwood, aged eleven months.

Shares in the Commercial Bank and General Assurance Company.—Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, fifty shares in the General Assurance Company, and about twenty shares in the Commercial Bank. Parties wishing to procure a good investment are invited to attend this sale.—*Communicated.*

Drapery, Hosiery, and Haberdashery.—We are requested to remind the trade that a considerable quantity of the above goods will be brought to the hammer, this day, by Mr. George A. Lloyd, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Anniversary.—It is one hundred years ago this day, since the celebrated battle of Fontenoy, in which the English, Austrian, and Dutch armies, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, were beaten by the French, under the command of Marshal Saxe, and Louis XV. obtained the mastery of the Netherlands.

Cumberland Electoral List.—An open Court for the purpose of revising the Electoral List of the Electors, in the Electoral division of the County of Cumberland, in the Police District of Sydney, will be held at the Police Office, George-street, on Monday, the 12th May, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Levee.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee, at Government House, on Monday, the 26th of May, (instead of Saturday, the 24th,) at one o'clock, in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day. Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring their cards, to be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp. The invitations to the Birth-day Ball, to be given on the 26th of May, will not extend beyond the county of Cumberland; but cards of invitation will be furnished to any ladies or gentlemen, in the habit of visiting at Government House, who may happen to be in Sydney from a greater distance, provided their names (with their addresses in Sydney) be entered in the Visitor's Book, at Government House, at any time previous to the day of the Ball.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

Adjourned Annual Licensing Meeting.—The magistrates composing the licensing session, re-assembled yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, in the magistrates' room at the Police Office, and proceeded with the business till half-past five, when the meeting adjourned till three o'clock to-day. It is supposed that the business of the meeting will be finished to-morrow afternoon. As yet only five applicants have been rejected since the list of applicants was published in this journal. The following applications have been added to the list:—212. Charles Wright, William the Fourth, Pitt-street. 213. Charles Morris, ———, Pitt-street. 214. Josh. Roach, Sailors' Return, Brougham-place, Pitt-street. 215. Wm. Dean, Rising Sun, Parramatta-street. 216. John Beattie, Masonic Arms, Balmain. 217. John Lynch, the Friend in Need, Balmain. For a confectioner's license—4. Elizabeth Wenham, King-street.

Sandwich Islands' Dialect.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*: "The Government of Van Diemen's Land requiring, in a particular case, the services of a person able to interpret in a Court of Justice the dialect of the Sandwich Islands, any competent person willing to proceed to Hobart Town for the above purpose, is requested to call at the Colonial Secretary's Office."

Red Rock.—A public pound has been established at Red Rock, in the Border Police District of Clarence River.

Wollombi.—Mr. Michael Bourne has been appointed keeper of the public pound in the township of Wollombi, in room of Mr. John M'Dougall, resigned.

Alleged Attempt at Poisoning and Suicide.—Letitia Dougherty, an immigrant, was brought before his worship the Mayor yesterday, under the following circumstances:—The prisoner for some time past has been employed as house-servant by Mrs. Haylock, poulterer, Market-street. On Sunday afternoon, John Harrison, a young man employed by Mrs. Haylock, after dinner lay down in the kitchen and fell asleep, when the woman Dougherty amused herself by smearing his face with a compound of lamp-black and grease. Harrison, on awaking, having discovered the trick which had been played off on him, and also that the servant-woman Dougherty had done it, returned the compliment by smearing her face with a composition similar that which had been applied to his own. Letitia at first good humouredly submitted to the jokes and pleasantries of her fellow-servants, but about half an hour after her face had been smeared, Dougherty became suddenly sullen, and sat down for a few minutes, apparently meditating what she would do, after which she suddenly jumped up, ran into the shop, snatched up a knife, and rushed with it into the back yard. Harrison followed her, and found her leaning her head upon her hands at the back gate; having seen the knife in her hand as she rushed into the yard, he taxed her with having taken it, but she denied that she had done so; assistance was obtained, and on her being searched, the knife was found concealed under her apron, being stuck under the string: she first asserted that she had taken it to scrape the grease and blacking off her face, but afterwards changed her story, and said she had taken it to cut her own throat, adding that she did not intend to injure any one else. When the knife had been taken from her she became very outrageous, and continued to be so until midnight, when she went to rest. On the following morning, when some water was drawn from the boiler in the kitchen fire-place (from which it is usually taken for the tea) it was observed to be of an unusual colour, being like that produced by a solution of blue vitriol. Harrison proved that on Sunday afternoon, after the knife had been taken from the prisoner, he saw her leaning over the boiler from which the discoloured water had just been drawn—he therefore accused her of having put blue-stone in the boiler. Mrs Haylock also charged her with having done so, but she denied the allegation—saying, "can you prove it?" Sergeant Adams, of the Sydney police, was called in, and the prisoner given in charge. After the above facts had been given in evidence, she was remanded for further examination till to-day.

Stealing Show Goods.—Henry Shutler, free by servitude, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, at the Police Court, by Constable Fleming, who had apprehended him between six and seven o'clock on the preceding evening in George-street, near the Barrack-gate, as the person he had pursued from the vicinity of the east end of Barrack-lane, on hearing the cries of "Stop thief," and observing the prisoner running, and some persons pursuing him. Wm. Morrow, a shop-boy in the employ of Messrs. Pite and Preston, at their establishment of Trafalgar-house, George-street, deposed, that on leaving the shop on Monday evening, he observed the prisoner pull two pieces of print partly out from a bundle piled up at the door, he stood a short time and watched, when the prisoner again returned, pulled them entirely out, and ran off with them north along George-street; he immediately gave an alarm by shouting "Stop thief," and ran after the prisoner, who dropped the two pieces of print produced opposite the *Atlas* printing-office, where a man picked them up, and held them till the prisoner was secured; on being lodged in the watch-house, Morrow immediately identified him as the person he had seen run off with the prints from the door of Trafalgar-house. Charles Samson proved that he picked up the prints which had been flung away by the prisoner. In defence, the prisoner asserted his innocence, and stated that he was merely running along the street to get home out of the rain. He was committed to take his trial.

Finding what had not been lost.—William Gardner, free by servitude, was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing a silver watch, the property of Martin Gill, publican, York-street. It appeared in evidence that the prosecutor left the watch in question in the water-closet, and on returning for it discovered that it had been taken away. The prisoner had in the mean time been seen entering the same place, and suspicions were excited against him; he was followed, and accused of having taken the watch; he denied having it, and turned out his pockets to convince his accusers that it was not in his possession; but ultimately, on it being proposed by Mrs. Gill, the wife of the prosecutor, to search him, he handed over the watch from the breast-pocket of his coat, saying he had found it, and intended only to keep it till a reward was offered for it. He repeated this statement as his defence before the bench.

Moreton Bay.—The Brisbane River rises in the chain of mountains dividing the eastern and western waters; this range is only sixty miles distant in a straight line from the coast, opposite Moreton Bay; but from the width of the basin of the Brisbane River, its tortuous course, and the great number of tributaries it receives, it soon becomes an important stream. The Brisbane is joined on its south side by the Bremer River, rising near Mount Frazer; coal and limestone abound on the banks of the Bremer. The country in the vicinity of the Brisbane River and its tributaries has been found to equal, if not surpass, the very favourable description which its discoverer, Mr. Oxley, gave of that portion which he saw: it is variegated by brush land of exuberant richness, clear alluvial plains of the greatest fertility, and good grassy park-like forest land. Although many mountains round Moreton Bay attain an elevation of nearly 6000 feet above the level of

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the sea, the country is not so much invaded by those endless, densely wooded ranges of hills, in the closest approximation, which render so large a portion of the Hastings and M'Leay Rivers unavailable, though these ranges are frequently of very great fertility. The Moreton Bay district, now called the county of Stanley, is therefore capable of maintaining a very dense population: for it possesses, in common with the rest of the coast country, from Port Macquarie northwards, a much greater proportion of rich land than the central part of New South Wales, at the same time that it is much more level than the country in the basins of the northern rivers generally. Mr. Martin, in his "Colonial Library," entertains the same opinion of the capability of Moreton Bay to support a numerous population, and to produce in abundance the tropical productions of sugar, cotton, coffee, silk, tobacco, &c. Moreton Bay, shortly after its examination by the late Surveyor-General, was made a penal settlement for convicts under colonial sentences, and free settlers were not permitted to resort thither; but a year or two ago, the convicts were withdrawn, and this fine district was thrown open for location. Brisbane Town, a few miles up the river, contains some very good houses and stores of stone or brick, and it possesses the advantage of having in its vicinity excellent building stone, lime, coal, iron, cedar, pine, and other superior timber of useful kinds. Two other Government townships have been formed in eligible situations, one of them being near the mouth of the Brisbane River, and the other above Brisbane Town, at Limestone. This last township will be the terminus for the wool-drays from the upper parts of the district, and the numerous sheep-stations at Peel's Plains, Darling Downs, Byron's Plains, &c., on the western side of the main dividing range. The settlers on the other side of the range, at these different localities, have been for some time in direct communication with Moreton Bay; the descent into the low country being very easy and gradual, through a passage called the Gap. Wool has been hitherto forwarded from the Moreton Bay district to Sydney in the steamers and other coasting vessels, to be shipped from thence to England; but I see by the latest Sydney papers that the settlers in the vicinity of Moreton Bay are now going to send their wool direct to England from that harbour. Notwithstanding the near approach of this district to the tropic, Moreton Bay being in about 27° south latitude, the climate is quite as salubrious as any other part of New South Wales, and the traveller in the "bush" there can sleep uncovered on the bare ground, ford rivers, ride on in wet clothes, and expose himself to every variation of temperature, with the same impunity as in the more southern parts of New South Wales. The great exposure, to which settlers and travellers in the Australian forests subject themselves, would, in any other clime, infallibly entail upon them fevers, rheumatism, affections of the lungs, &c.; yet their extraordinary exemption from these ill-effects has become proverbial, and is the best argument that can be adduced in favour of the salubrity of those parts of New South Wales hitherto colonised. During my surveys at the M'Leay and Nambucca Rivers, I found it often necessary to carry lines through extensive reedy swamps, in which I myself and my men were frequently immersed for hours together in stagnant water, which sometimes reached as high as our shoulders; yet although several of the men attached to my surveying party were evidently not of strong constitutions, none of them ever suffered any bad effects from these long continued soakings; they were generally rather pleased on those days when I traversed swamps, as I had made it a rule to give them an extra ration of rum or wine whenever they got wet. What a contrast between the climate of New Holland, and that of the United States, to which our fellow-countrymen are so fond of resorting! Ague, marsh fever, and dyspeptic complaints, soon attack the unlucky emigrant who seeks a home in the dreary back settlements of the latter country, amidst fetid morasses, and dank unwholesome forests, where he is oppressed in summer by a close, moist, almost tropical heat, and in winter experiences the violent gradation to a temperature colder than he has ever experienced in his native land. In the southern states, especially in Louisiana, yellow fevers, tumefied livers, *et hoc genus omne*, are prevalent; and although Texas is said to possess a healthy climate, yet the adjoining countries have been proved to be so little suited to English constitutions, that I should be rather diffident of trusting to the climate of Texas, unless there existed a very marked difference in the physical conformation of that country compared with Mexico and Louisiana.—*Hodgkinson's Australia.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondent.)

PARRAMATTA.

The District Council.—The Council met at their Chambers on Monday, but in consequence of no answer having been received to the letter written by the Warden at the request of the Council, to his Excellency, giving explanations of what were deemed by him objectionable items in the account of their disbursements, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday. The nomination of candidates, to supply the three vacancies occasioned by the retirement by rotation of Messrs. Lawson, Murray, and Dr. Forster, stands for the 6th; and the election, if there should be a poll demanded, for the 9th.

A Case of hard Swearing.—On Saturday, a publican residing in Church-street, in this town, was summoned before the Bench for an infraction of the Licensing Act, in having, on the previous Sunday admitted into his house a prisoner of the Crown, and which had come under police notice through his being apprehended after coming out of it, and admitting before the Court that he had been there. The constables called in support of the charge, stated, they saw the man enter the house; whilst for the defence—although it was owned the man had been there enquiring for some person, and the door, which, from its being church time, was closed, was partly opened so as to answer him, he had not crossed the threshold; and it was further contended, that from where the constables had said, on being cross-examined, as to the spot they were standing on, when they deposed they saw the man go into the defendant's house, it was, from the building falling back from the street, and a neighbouring house forming a projecting angle, impossible for them to do so. A man and woman servant of the defendant also stated, they were in the house at the time of the alleged admission; and that the man did not enter the door. This being so entirely at variance with the evidence of the constables and the man's own admission, the case was remanded until to-day (Monday), for his production from the gaol, where he was serving a sentence passed on him for his offence of Sunday. On being sworn, the man repeated his statement of having been in the house, and remaining there some few minutes; as also the door being closed on his entrance, and having seen two women there, one of whom he believed to be the woman (who was present in Court) who had sworn that he was never in the house. With respect to the impossibility of the constables' observing the prisoner go into the house, the Police Magistrate stated he had personally examined the locality, and considered the constables' evidence correct, inasmuch as from the public house falling back from the straight line of street, and the projection alluded to, they could not at the particular point they were standing at see him go into the house; yet, their attention being attracted by observing him looking about to see if he was observed, and then diverging from the foot-path, they followed, and after proceeding a short distance such a view of the house was obtained as rendered any person entering the door perceptible; and the fact of his being taken into custody after leaving the house was not disputed. The man himself having corroborated one portion of the defence, that he had merely been to enquire after a person, the Court dismissed the case, but strongly commented on the line of defence which had been adopted, instead of an explanation of the cause of the prisoner's being there having been given, which would have at once exculpated the defendant.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS.
To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Perhaps some of your readers will favour me by settling a question which arose the other day between two young players.

POSITION.

White.	*Black.*
King on his own sq.	King on Queen's third sq.
Queen on Adv. K. K. Second sq	King's Rook on King's sq.
K. B. on Queen's Bishops'. Fourth sq.	
K. Kt. on Adv. K.'s third sq.	

White having the move, plays Queen to Adv. K. B.'s second sq., and contends that he has given checkmate; which Black denies, saying that his King can take the Queen without moving into check, arguing that a king is only in check when, if he were a common man, he could be taken, and that the Knight could not take an ordinary man on the Black K. B.'s second sq., as by so doing he would leave his own King in check from the Rook.

Yours, truly,
WHITE.

April 28.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1845.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 14th May, the following portions of Crown lands will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, 10 per cent.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Northumberland.—1. 21 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, Dempsey's Island, near Newcastle, No. 14. 2. 16 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 23. 3. 20 acres, same place, No 24. 4. 22 acres, same place, No. 25. 5. 20 acres, Moscheto Island, near Newcastle, No. 23. 6. 19 acres and 2 roods, same place, No 24. 7, 8. 20 acres each, Nos. 25 and 26. Upset price £1 per acre.

Macquarie.—9. 1 acre and 34 perches, near the town of Port Macquarie, No. 2 of section 36. 10. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 17 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 36. Upset price, £4 per acre.

St. Vincent.—11. 46 acres, near Currowon, commencing at the Currowon Creek, No. 1. 12. 50 acres, same place, No. 2. 13. 17 acres, same place, commencing at the Clyde River, No. 3. 14. 40 acres, same place. 15. 42 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOT.

Cumberland.—16. 9 acres, parish of St. George, portion No. 49. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Gloucester.—17. 50 acres, parish of Tomaree, at Salamander Bay, Port Stephens. 18. 30 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 15th of May, the following Town Allotments of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

Carcar.—1—4. 2 roods each, Nos. 3—6 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

Parramatta.—5. 1 rood and 27 perches, No. 50 of section 26. 6. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 51 of section 26. Upset price £25 per acre.

Bathurst.—7—15. 2 roods each, Nos 1—8 of section 34, and No. 11 of section 31. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Mudgee.—16. 2 roods, No. 1 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

Hartley.—17. 34 perches, No. 11 of section 9. 28. 3 roods and 19 perches. No. 7 of section 9. 29. 1 rood and 11 perches, No. 8 of section 10. 30. 1 rood and 15 perches, No 4 of section 14. 31. 1 rood and 29 perches, No. 5 of section 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

Newcastle.—18. 46 perches, No. 2¼. 19—21. 36 perches each. Nos. 225—27. Upset price £50 per acre.

Raymond Terrace.—22—27. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—6 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 22nd of May, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Bathurst, the Licenses to occupy the following portions of Land, for one year, from the 1st June, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

Bathurst.—1. 640 acres, at Caloola, Dunn's Plains.

Roxburgh.—2. 1015 acres, at Capertee; commencing at the north-east corner of John M'Lean's 300 acres grant at Worrangee. 3, 4. 640 acres each, near Capertee.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock, of Thursday, the 22nd of May, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Goulburn, the licenses to occupy the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st June, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the District. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of £640 acres:—

Georgiana.—1. 1000 acres, at Wiarborough, Abercrombie River.

Argyle.—2. 800 acres, near Windellama.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 22nd of May, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, the licenses to occupy, under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st June, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

Georgiana.—1. 800 acres, at the Grove, Burrangylong Creek. 2. 640 acres, near Bigga, at the head of Kangaroo Creek. 3, 4. 640 acres each, parish unnamed, near Bigga.

King.—5. 800 acres, at Cullavin, at the head of Cullavin Creek. 6. 800 acres, at the head of the Lachlan. 7. 700 acres, at Jerrara. 14. 1150 acres, at Nelanglo, near the confluence of Nelanglo Creek with the Yass River.

Hunter.—8. 700 acres, near the Mellong Swamp.

Northumberland.—9. 650 acres, at Newport, Lake Macquarie.

Murray.—10. 1270 acres, at Jinglemoney, Shoalhaven River.

Phillip.—[illegible] acres, Nullo Mountains, at the head of Widden Creek.

Durham.—12. 1200 acres, near the head of Dry Creek. 18. 640 acres, one mile north of the confluence of Coorangoola Creek with Dry Creek.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock, of Thursday, the 22nd May, will be put up to Auction, at the Police Office, Port Macquarie, the Licenses to occupy the following portions of Land, for one year, from the 1st June, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasury, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

Macquarie.—1. 640 acres, at Rollen's Plains, near the head of Bril Bril Brook 2. 737 acres, on the Manning River, commencing from the north-east corner, being the south-east corner of Guilding's 2560 acres, on the left bank of the Kingston branch.

IMPOUNDINGS

Old Collector.—From the estate of Milbank, by Mr. J. Thompson:—Red heifer, white belly, about twelve months old, branded J off rump; damages 1s. Brown and white poley cow, branded H off rump; damages 1s. Strawberry poley cow, branded PS off rump; damages 1s. Red cow, white back, belly and tail, branded apparently UT near ribs, top off near ear; damages 1s. Red and white poley heifer, about twelve months old, branded J off rump, damages 1s. Red heifer, white belly, and tail, about twelve months old, branded J off rump; damages 1s. Dark red heifer, about six months old, branded J off thigh, apparently f off rump; damages 1s. If not released on or before the 12th May, they will be sold. J. Sheridan. 11s. 9d.

Berrima.—April 28: Yellow-sided bullock, white back and belly, branded JM off rump, 8 off shoulder. If not claimed within 21 days he will be sold. J. Ludwig. 9s.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NEW ZEALAND.
(From the Times, December 18.)

When we sit down to a well appointed banquet, where course follows course decently and in order, where our wishes are anticipated by the noiseless attendants, where the viands are well dressed, the wines good, the plate bright, we give credit to the good man of the house for understanding the duties of a host and the regulations of an establishment. On the other hand, when we see and hear confusion reigning around, the servants coursing and scampering round the room, or charging one another like knights errant of old, and the warmest thing at table the face of the mortified hostess, we regret to see good things wasted, and we think the excuse that it was all the fault of the stupid servants insufficient. They should not have been there.

Again, as we "win our easy way" with a velocity that tends to annihilate time and space over an iron level which science has conducted across rivers and *through* mountains, when we find ourselves arriving at the prescribed moment at station after station, we feel satisfied that the directors on that line have laid down well considered rules, and have been careful in selecting an ample and efficient force of hands for carrying them out. Not so, when we hear of irregularities, delays, and "casualties" (in which are included losses of passengers' lives.) Then the question is, where lies the blame? Directors may seek to shuffle it off their shoulders by verdicts of manslaughter against their servants; but the public, and juries, and judges too, will rather ask whether these well-intentioned, but overworked individuals, are to bear the blame rather due to their employers' parsimonious system and insufficient establishment. If unfit parties are engaged, if a railway policeman with a wooden leg cannot run to stop a train on an emergency, shall those have no censure who engaged such? Can they say how long it may be before an emergency arises?

So is it with Government departments, so with the Colonial-office, so is Lord Stanley answerable for the acts of any foolish or corrupt Governor, whom he has placed over a colony, or retained in such a situation. *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*; it is his Lordship's fault, if one of those distant settlements that depend upon England for its happiness and good government is unhappy through bad government.

As we would alter the regulations of a railway till we produced a result like that of clockwork, so we would change and modify the machinery of a colonial Legislature or Council until we obtained order and efficiency. as we would discharge an incompetent superintendent, so we would recall a governor who was ruining a colony, and we would endeavour to select one of a different stamp to supply his place *If, for instance, we found a governor leading a colony into debt, and consequently into future difficulty*, whether he was in New Zealand or Newfoundland, we would recommend Lord Stanley to avoid the blame which would ultimately and justly be saddled upon him, if he suffered such a one to retain his office, instead of looking out for and replacing him by a more cautious economist, one who would husband the colony's resources, and exert himself to reduce its expenditure within its income.

It appears that New Zealand, disregarding all warning and all example, is actually enterprising an inconvertible paper currency of debentures, which are to be a legal tender in all payments; and the Colonial, or as he ought rather to be styled, the Provincial Secretary, is so obliging as to vouch "the honour of the Home Government" for the repayment of these precious notes! We are much obliged to him! We are trying to pay *our* debt by reducing expenses, by paying taxes (including a property-tax,) and living within our income. This is the lesson which old England teaches New Zealand.

The colony draws from England annually no less a sum (as the New Zealand Secretary himself in Council has declared) than £60,000 through missionaries and the military alone. We hope Lord Stanley will pause ere he makes us liable to redeem the pledges of this official antipode. We insert an account of the debate in Council which took place on this Debenture Bill on the 16th of May. From this it will appear that a Mr. Brown, who seems to have ideas on finance very much more enlightened and practical than those of his confreres, gave them and the Governor a timely warning that the legal tender enactment might not be sanctioned by the Home Government; and we do hope that the Home Government will not show that Mr. Brown has given it more credit than it deserves.

Lord Stanley's department is a very wide one, one requiring much examination of detail, much research, much patience. Let him not say, nor let it be said for him, that he must trust to the report of subordinates; if the talents which his Lordship is known to possess cannot master the business of the office, the opinion will gain ground that it is too extensive for one head and one pair of hands.

MR. NUTT'S IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BEE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Nutt, a practical apiarian of Lincolnshire, has devised the following system, which is highly spoken of by most writers on the management of bees.

The first part of his plan of operation is to leave the hive, into which the stock is introduced, untouched; when it is filled with honey (the contents of which are reserved for the use of the bees) the capacity of the hive is increased by the addition of another box to the side, communicating with the hive by apertures, which give free admission to the bees in all parts of the box.

The next important object in Mr. Nutt's system is, to ensure a regulated and uniform temperature in this additional portion of the hive, without diminishing the temperature of that which contains the stock. The ventilation necessary for this purpose is effected by means of a perforated tin tube extending down to a considerable distance from the top into the hive, and connected with an aperture at the bottom, which may be partly or wholly closed by a tin slide, thus modifying the circulation of the air and consequent degree of temperature. The temperature of this side box, which is indicated by a thermometer introduced into the tube, ought to be 70°, which is the natural temperature of the working hive; but in that which contains the stock, a temperature of 90° is necessary, as well for the incubation of the queen bee, as the maturity of the young. The parent hive is then, as well the residence of the queen bee as the nursery of the young, whilst the side boxes are but additional storehouses for the reception of the superfluous honey, which may be taken away without impoverishing the stock, or robbing them of their winter sustenance.

When the thermometer placed in the side box, rapidly rises to 90° or 100°, the necessity of again providing the bees with fresh rooms is indicated, and this is effected by establishing another box on the opposite side of the hive. The bees, finding an immense of room, will readily recommence their labours in this new apartment.

Then follows, in Mr. Nutt's system, the operation of separating the bees from the second hive. This is effected by the ventilation, by which the internal temperature of the hive may be reduced to that of the external atmosphere; and when, on the approach of night, the bees recoiling from the cool air go back into the middle box, the connexion between the two may be closed and the full hive withdrawn, without the imprisonment or destruction of a single labourer. The same arrangements are to be again renewed as the bees continue their successful labours. In this system no provision is made for swarming, which cannot occur under this arrangement, the emigration of a part of the stock being only occasioned by a want of room in which the bees may pursue their labours.

The honey furnished under this system of management is found to be far superior to that obtained under any other arrangements, the honey and wax are as white as refined sugar. This superiority in quality it owes as well to the modified temperature at which the bees secrete their products, as to its total exemption from all extraneous animal and vegetable matters, and, in particular, from the pollen or bee-bread, which is taken in considerable quantities into the stock hive for the support of the young. This superiority of the honey is only equalled by the quality of the supply—the usual annual supply from one stock is, about one hundred weight of honey; whilst in the course of one season Mr. Nutt has procured the large quantity of two hundred and ninety-six pounds. This increase in quantity is owing to the excellent disposition of the arrangements, by which the industrious efforts of the bees are never retarded, nor their strength weakened at the time when the fruits and flowers most abound, from which their treasures are obtained.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.
ROUTINE OF A DAY.

At half-past five in the morning the first bell is rung as a signal of preparation for the warders to assemble and the prisoners to rise.

At six o'clock the warders unlock and (in winter) light the gas, and deliver to the prisoners their tools and utensils, which, at the period of locking on the preceding night, had been withdrawn for security. At the same time two pump parties, each consisting of sixteen prisoners, marching in file at intervals of 15 feet, are conducted to the pumps, where they remain an hour, one-fourth of the number always resting alternately, so that the entire body works only three-quarters of an hour. [The prison is supplied with water from an artesian well of 370 feet depth. It is furnished with two pumps, each of which is worked by cranks attached to a horizontal spindle or shaft. These are placed on two houses or ranges parallel to each other, and so partitioned off as to form in each sixteen separate stalls, each stall being fitted with a crank for a single prisoner to work at it The cranks are turned at a velocity of about 32 revolutions per minute, or, 1920 revolutions per hour, each pump throwing up about 600 gallons per hour. The consumption of water for the use of the prison, and for the supply of the officers' houses adjacent, requires both pumps to be worked six hours daily; consequently the quantity of water thrown up is 7,200 gallons, and the total amount of revolutions performed 11,520.] A sufficient number of prisoners are then turned out to clean the corridors; these are distributed at intervals of thirty feet, cleaning one side only of the corridors at a time, whilst the warders are placed in the best positions for commanding a complete inspection and preventing communication. The cleaning is completed in an hour. During the whole of that hour the bedding, which had been unfolded and shaken at rising, is left open and exposed for the purpose of being aired. Between six and seven the prisoners, not otherwise employed, clean and arrange their cells.

At seven, the pump parties are withdrawn, and the warders and extra-warders breakfasted, which occupies half an hour; the principal warders meanwhile taking charge of the prison, and preparing their daily reports for the Governor. The prisoners who had been employed in cleansing the corridors now roll hammocks, arrange their cells, and wash.

At half-past seven, the principal warders breakfast, and the warders serve that meal to the prisoners, which is done in twelve minutes.

At eight, the pump parties again turn out; and at the same time various exercise parties, moving in single file at intervals of fifteen feet, the officers being stationed along the line to prevent communication, proceed to their separate exercise yards, where they remain one hour.

At five minutes past eight the chapel bell rings for Divine service, and half the prisoners (say two hundred and fifty) are unlocked and conducted to the chapel, moving in single file, the officers inspecting and superintending the movement until they are seated and bolted in their separate stalls, when the prisoners remove their caps and hang up their brass numbers disclosed to the view of the inspecting officers. This movement occupies six and a half minutes. Each chapel service, on week days, occupies half-an-hour. The remainder of the prisoners, viz., those who are not at chapel, at exercise, or at the pumps, work in their cells the regular trade work, commencing at eight o'clock.

At a quarter before nine, the chapel service being over, the prisoners are signalised in silence from their stalls, and return in four sections, or streams, moving simultaneously through the four passages leading from the chapel to their cells. This movement occupies six and a half minutes The prisoners at exercise are now withdrawn and locked up. It may here be stated that the prisoners, when out of their cells for any purpose, wear their caps with the peaks down, which is sufficiently large to cover their faces as low as the mouth, to prevent them from becoming acquainted with the features of each other. In their separate airing yards, where the prisoners cannot see each other, they wear their caps with the peaks up.

At nine, the principal warders, warders, and extra-warders, assemble on parade for inspection by the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and present their reports in writing relative to the occurrences of the preceding day, and the number of the prisoners unlocked in the morning of the same day, &c., &c. Immediately after parade the prisoners at the pumps are relieved by other parties.

At ten, about one-sixth part of the entire body of the prisoners, that is to say, one-half of a school class, a section of which will be in the Reception Division (D), are conducted to the chapel for schoo linstruction, where they remain, in alternate stalls, until twelve o'clock; the other half of that school class, or another sixth portion of the entire body of prisoners receiving instruction from three assistant schoolmasters, who visit them for that purpose from cell to cell. At the same time other pump and exercise parties are sent out.

At eleven, the pump and exercise parties are withdrawn and others sent out.

At noon, the prisoners at school are withdrawn, and the principal warders dine, first surrendering to their senior warders the charge of their respective divisions. A portion of the prisoners now exercise whilst others who attended the school, together with such as received instruction in their cells, at their own option, either work, or read and write in their cells, until one o'clock, the hour for dinner.

At one, the dinners of the prisoners are distributed, which is completed in fourteen minutes. The warders and extra-warders immediately afterwards also dine, and the principal warders meanwhile take charge of the prison, and, all the prisoners at this time being in their cells, the Governor and Deputy Governor make their daily inspection, taking notes of complaints and requisitions, if any. Each is accompanied by a principal warder who unlocks, and afterwards proves the doors, and receives his instructions. After they have dined, the prisoners are at liberty to read or write until two o'clock.

At two, the warders and extra-warders return from dinner; the pump and exercise parties turn out; one half of the school class for the day is conducted to the school, and the other half is visited in their cells as in the morning, whilst the remainder of the prisoners are employed at their respective trades.

At three, the exercise and pump parties are withdrawn, and others sent out.

At four, the exercise and pump parties are again withdrawn, and also the prisoners at school.

At half-past four, the bell again rings for Divine service, and the prisoners who were absent in the morning now attend that service, returning to their cells at quarter-past five.

At half-past five the suppers are distributed, which occupies twelve minutes; the warders visit their prisoners, see that they are supplied with sufficient work for the evening; count them, and ascertain that the cells are in proper order; whilst the principal warders visit and inspect the external parts of their divisions, the exercising yards, the pump-houses, the boundary wall, and other parts of the prison, to see that all without is secure.

At five minutes before six, the signal is given for the principal warders, warders, and trades' instructors going off duty, to assemble in the central hall. The officers remaining for night duty then receive all necessary directions. The principal warders going off are three, and the warders sixteen; one principal warder and four warders remaining. The principal warders going off deliver over to the principal warder remaining a written statement of the number of prisoners in their respective divisions. All officers, trades' instructors, and servants quitting the prison, deliver up their keys to the principal warder remaining, who deposits them in the key-box. Each warder remaining takes charge of a division for the evening, namely, from six until ten, the principal warder remaining, superintending the whole, inspecting every part of the interior, and locking all passage doors doubly or singly, according to the locking schedule.

At eight, the signal-bell rings to cease work and sling hammocks. The ensuing hour is occupied by the prisoners in reading, writing, or otherwise, *ad libitum*. The warders then unlock and withdraw all utensils, edge-tools, and other implements and articles directed to be removed, neatly arranging them outside the cell-doors, which are then double locked. This withdrawal and double-locking is accomplished in half-an-hour. Two of the warders then sup, the other two keeping watch in the divisions until nine.

At a quarter before nine the signal-bell rings for the prisoners to retire to bed.

At nine, the lights in the cells are extinguished, which is accomplished in six minutes, and two other wardens sup, and the principal warder, and one of the warders, visit all parts of the prison where fires have been burned, or lights have been used, to see that all is safe, the principal warder trying, and the warder following and proving after him, all passage doors, locks, and outlets, seeing that all ladders are chained, all dangerous implements placed away, and that every portion of the prison is secure for the night.

At ten, the principal warder surrenders charge of the prison to the first warder for night watch, delivers the keys to the Deputy Governor, reports to him, or in his absence to the Governor, the total number of prisoners locked up, and that all is right or otherwise, and goes off duty.

From ten until six on the following morning the four warders divide the watch equally, each patrolling the interior of the prison in turn for two hours, and pulling the strings of the watch-clocks every quarter of an hour.

At midnight the first watch, immediately after being relieved, visits and examines the several offices in the entrance corridor to see that all fires and lights are extinguished, and that all is there safe.

At half-past five on the following morning the fourth watch rings the first bell, or signal of preparation for warders to assemble and prisoners to rise.

Sundays.—On Sundays the warders assembled at half-past seven, instead of six A.M. The wards and cells are dusted and swept immediately after unlocking. The warders breakfast between half-past eight and nine, and the principal warders and prisoners between nine and half-past.

The prisoners are exercised, but no pumping or work is performed. There are three services viz., at a quarter before eleven until half-past twelve; at half-past two until four P.M.; and at half-past six until eight P.M. This arrangement admits of every prisoner attending divine service twice on every alternate Sunday. Dinner is served at the following hours:—to the warders between a quarter before one and half-past one; to the principal warders and prisoners between half-past one and a quarter past two. Supper is served at the same hour as on week-days, viz.: at half-past five. The evening service detains one principal warder, and eight warders, until a quarter-past eight o'clock, viz., two hours and a half later than on week-days.

General Observations.—In addition to the duties of principal warders and warders before-mentioned, the former are employed for a considerable time daily, at uncertain periods, in inspecting the cells, and various parts, externally and internally, of their divisions; and the warders, in searching and examining their cells, and other portions of their wards; in shaving their prisoners, cutting their hair, and supplying them with clean linen, &c., weekly; and there are many other miscellaneous duties daily performed by principal warders, warders, and extra-warders, which cannot be mentioned conveniently within the limits of this routine.

It may be proper here also to state, that the prisoners never quit their cells without wearing their cap-peaks drawn down, and in all their movements they march in single file, and at intervals of fifteen feet.

They are employed at trades (except on school-days, and when at exercise, pump, supper, and attending Divine service), from eight A.M. till one P.M., and from two P.M. till eight P.M.

The prisoners employed at the heavy trades, such as carpenters, weavers, &c., do not work at all at the pump, and every prisoner has at least one hour's exercise daily in the airing grounds.

The bedding is removed by each prisoner to his exercising yard to be aired; in summer, once in every week, and, in winter, as often as weather permits. The prisoners have warm baths every fortnight, and are supplied with clean sheets once in every period of six weeks, and at proper periods with soap, towels, combs, flannels, whiting, brickdust, and all other articles necessary for keeping their cells in high order, and for personal cleanliness.—*From the Commissioners' Report.*

BEGGING.
(From Chambers' Journal.)

Perhaps no social feature of our country has been more changed since George III. was King, than that of begging. In my early days, this set of people, generally old and disabled: some went on crutches, some sailed along in things like bowls, a small select number were carried on from door to door in hand-barrows, and a precious set of tyrannical old men of the sea these were by the way: for, if a servant grumbled at their weight, or stopped too long to rest from it, they never scrupled to make hearty use of both tongue and stick. nor were they ever known to give any thanks for the trouble taken with them. There were, indeed, a very few of a respectable sort of beggars, who came half as volunteer guests, and were of such delicacy and propriety of behaviour that they frequently sat with the master and mistress. Generally, however, the beggars of former days were a poor, humble, and despicable sort of people, trusting to their very wretchedness for a means of exciting the compassion of the public. Now, when everything has been so much improved, begging has been improved too, only in a far greater degree than anything else. In fact, begging has taken its place amongst the political and economic arrangements of our land. The greatest people resort to it, and the most wonderful things are done by it

It is very remarkable how a science of such capabilities should have been allowed to slumber so long in an undeveloped state amongst the mere outcasts of society. Some one has remarked of printing, that it remained as Guttenburg made it for the first four centuries. But then took a sudden start, and went through a series of splendid improvements, terminating in the first cylinder machine, all in the space of thirty years. Somewhat similar has been the history of begging A poor snivelling employment for the first 6000 years of the world's history, but at length expanded to one of magnificent system and detail in the course of about half an ordinary life-time. Both facts form striking proofs of the dormitive condition of the human mind down to a recent period. Men dreamed long ago. They are now awake. There lies the difference. It would be absurd, however, to suppose that begging is even yet a perfect science, or generally understood. It is going on well, but it is not at all what it might be made in the hands of thoroughly skilled and active men, women, and young ladies; and there is a vast portion of society who know as little of it as they do of printing. With a view to promote the advance of the science, I beg to submit a few of its fundamental principles to general consideration.

The first great principle concerned in begging is, that one has always a chance of obtaining a thing by seeking it. Few things fall swoop into one's mouth like Ben Tibb's friends. Most things require to be asked for, sought for, or grasped at; but when this trouble is taken about them, they are very apt to be got. So truly is this the case, that, theoretically speaking, there is scarcely anything in this world which may not be had for the asking—that is to say, had in some sort of way or degree the sleeve if not the gown. Many rebuffs, many failures, much grumbling and groaning, may be encountered in the course of the requisition; but some share of success will also be sure to accrue. The world, let my readers depend upon it, is divided among those who seek it. Nor is it, after all, difficult to see how this should be; first, the seeker is the man ready to take, he catches what occurs, while others not on the outlook let things pass Then it is far more pleasant for any one who has, to give to one who seeks, than to one who does not seek, for he is sure of being appreciated, and is always getting quit of a trouble in the person of the petitioner. Modest merit, sitting quietly behind backs, ought, no doubt, to be encouraged; everybody owns that; but then modest merit can wait, and does not get angry for being put off a little longer. So e'en let the pestilent fellow have what he wants and be done with him, and thus he takes the spoils of fortune, whose only claim upon them is his making his claim so pertinaciously; while simple worth sits quietly by, with only the empty reward of good opinion.

A second great principle is the habit of the courtesies of society. An honest unthinking gentleman, who pays his bills, read the newspapers every day, goes occasionally out to dinner, and performs in a decentish way all the other duties of a respectable person, is informed in his dressing-room, between ten and eleven one morning, that two ladies have called for him, and are sitting in the parlour. As soon as he can get himself properly trimmed, he goes down to see them, and finds two very gentlewomen-like persons in possession of his two arm-chairs, they rise at his entrance—he greets them, and desires them to be seated. The beauty of the morning, and the unpleasantness of the weather of Thursday last week, are fully admitted on both sides. He thinks they may be wishing to inquire respecting the character of a servant, or something of a similar nature: no matter, he is by habit a gentleman, and of course converses civilly. At length, after a few remarks on miscellaneous subjects, one of them draws forth a book from her muff or reticule, and addressing him on the merits of a scheme for furnishing shoes and stockings to the women of the Blackfeet Indians, begs he will have the goodness to subscribe to it. Now, really, he thinks this is a most preposterous affair; but on the other hand, these poor ladies have no personal interest in it; on the contrary, under the pure influence of charitable feelings, they are taking a great deal of trouble, and exposing themselves to many collisions of a disagreeable nature, in order to promote an end which they think good. He cannot, then, but still treat them kindly, however annoying he may think their application. He therefore enters into an amicable argument with them, and, in the politest terms, endeavours to excuse himself from a subscription; there are feet requiring shoes and stockings nearer home. He has so many things to subscribe for; only yesterday, he put down his name for a sovereign to the three burnt-out families. He really cannot afford much in these days of reduced interest. He had a monument last week; has just himself been getting up a testimonial for a friend, and is looking for the soup kitchen ever day. How can he be expected in these circumstances to disburse to the Blackfeet? Well, they hear his objections, but they never appear one whit affected by them: for always, after allowing that what he says is true, they immediately glide back to the matter of their book, and at him again. At length it becomes a fair matter of calculation. A crown buys him off genteelly. The alternative is coming to a harsh or rude point with these fair petitioners. Being a man of courtesy, he prefers keeping up his usual tone with them, strangers as they are; and so he twitches out his five shillings with the best grace he may. They then rise to take leave; he sees them to the door; good morning on both sides; all ends well. The Blackfeet get the shoes and stockings, and the gentleman has preserved his self-respect. The whole affair shows in a forcible manner the imposture of good genteel appearances in begging. A really poor object, half fed, half clad, half sarkit, (to use Burns's vigorous words)—gets only a copper, though he would require at least three or four, to purchase him a supper and a bed, and keep him off the streets for the night. But two well-dressed ladies are quite another thing, albeit their object be one almost vanishing beyond the horizon of human sympathies. With them polite observance must be kept up, while a growl is but a proper accompaniment to the copper. In this respect, begging is like business in general. The bare-footed waitress of a wayside ale-house is well rewarded with a penny; but the elegantly dressed attendant of a first-rate hotel would be underpaid with a shilling. The dress and undress in these matters is everything, and this brings us to the

Third principle, which is simply that faculty of our sentimental system called love of approbation, or desire of standing well with our neighbours. People in general do not like to be thought shabby, or even suspected of shabbiness; therefore they give. They like to see their names in a respectable subscription list, and that for a respectable sum, and therefore they give, and that liberally, in comparison with their means. The application is always felt as a thing involving two interests—first, that of the object of the application; second and chief, the personal feelings of the party applied to. What will be expected of me? What will look fair as my donation? These are questions asked almost before the necessity of the case is thought of. Even Byron, with all his enthusiasm for that Greece in whose cause he lost his life, wrote to a friend that, with regard to the Philhellenic subscription, he did not think he could get off under four thousand pounds. There are, indeed, some of a sufficiently stoical constitution to be able to resist all weak impulses: these are the men who "never give upon principle," but like the wise in all ages, they are but a limited exception to a great rule. You are tolerably sure of a man when you can bring him under the compulsion of his wish to stand well with the world, or even the individual applicant.

Lastly, there is such a thing as a favourable disposition to particular objects calling for contribution. Each man has some bent or prejudice on behalf of which he will yield cash, when the application is properly made. Every man may be said to have his mendicable side—call it his weak one or not as you choose. Some are tender of heart toward widows and orphans; others delight in local improvements, and will subscribe for pieces of causewaying, when their hearts would be found already paved if attacked on any softer subject. Oppressed patriots interest some, they will bleed for nobody who has not been tried for his life, or suffered at least a year's imprisonment. It is necessary for a petitioner to know the parties who have predilections in behalf of the matter in question: for if he were to speak of widows and children to a patriot, or of captive martyrs to a man who only delights in getting streets widened, and pavement laid down where no pavement was before, or only a bad pavement, he would probably be wasting his charms upon the deaf adder. On the contrary, when he assails the proper persons, all is easy and smooth, and he accomplishes his task in a surprisingly short space of time. Not that he should be scrupulous in addressing only favourably disposed parties, if there be need to go further; for even amongst the disaffected he has always the first three principles to come and go upon; and possibly upon one of these he may strike down his bird; but if certainty is true, that it is by far the kindliest work when you have the prepossession of the party in accordance with your object, it is taking things with the grain.

By favour of one or other of these principles, or of all together, it is wonderful how potent a thing is begging. Few persons have, as yet, the faintest idea of it; it is a great power known only to, and practised by, some scattered individuals, who themselves, notwithstanding their success, are, perhaps, not fully aware of the virtue which resides in it. Almost fear to go further in developing the philosophy of this great subject, like the wife of Sawney Bean, the Forfarshire cannibal, who said that if people were generally aware of the delicious nature of human flesh, they would all wish to eat of it, and of nothing else. It seems much to be apprehended that the pursuance of the mendicatory principle becoming better known, we shall find more persons taking advantage of it, and the world made almost intolerable; the time for such fears is past, and the only hope for those who at present do not beg is to begin to beg too. It seems as if we must all be beggars together, merely to stand on equal terms with our neighbours. On this ground, it cannot be anything but right and generally understood, as by no other means can any one cope with and defend himself from those around him; and clearly, when once it comes to a fair stand-up fight of box against box, book against book, we may all expect to be comfortable once more. A man will then take his subscription paper with him when he walks out, as he takes his umbrella or great coat, or as gentlemen long ago took a pistol or bludgeon in their pockets. It will be his *decus et tutamen*, at once his safety and his distinction; young ladies in bonnets and veils cruising about, book in muff, for money to furnish school books; the slave children of South Carolina will come to know that such and such a gentleman has one for a silver cup to the chairman of the county committee for the fox hounds, and will give him a wide berth accordingly. People will come to have a respectful dread of each other's ruled paper blunderbusses, and none will then become prey but the silly fools who have not the sense or wit to take the trouble to keep weapons offensive and defensive of the like nature.

Viewing the matter in this light, I believe I am doing nothing but good service to mankind in impressing upon them the great power of begging, and instilling into them a knowledge of its fundamental principle. They may be assured that it is a science as yet only in its infancy. Thirty years ago, it thought of nothing above copper. It afterwards rose through silver to bank notes. Now it collects its hundreds and thousands, or occasionally, by way of a great stroke of work its hundreds of thousands Once it was a solitary ragged vagrant; then it became a single lady or gentleman; now it is a regiment. But begging may yet be an occupation for an army, a crusade, and for hundreds of thousands it may yet gather its millions. Only organise a proper force, and it might rival taxation in its results. There may yet be a central office in London, for a mendicity mission which overspreads the world, collecting alike from the Esquimaux and the Terra del Fuegans, the Japanese and the Kaffirs. The way is clearly open for these and other such operations, for man is not only a begging animal. He is formed by nature to give to him who strenuously seeks; to give for the sake of fair reputation, and for the sake of doing good. He therefore lies fairly exposed to the begging power, ready to yield it the richest crops whenever the proper means are taken, just like a field which has as yet been in a state of nature, but could give seventy tons of turnips per acre if properly tilled and drilled. Some inconvenience may be experienced by individuals, while things are going on to this pass, for some will naturally be less ready than others to take up the new weapons; but at length all will be fully armed and accoutred, and of course, on a perfect equality in point of mendicatory redoubtableness; so that no one will have anything to complain of beyond his neighbours, while the funds so realised will be producing effects of a kind heretofore undreamt of, for the general benefit of mankind.

MEDICAL REFORM.
(From Punch)

The following plan of a Council of Health and Medical Education, is respectfully submitted to Sir James Graham by *Mr. Punch*, who conceives that it will accord with the Right Hon. Baronet's ideas of medicine exactly.

The Council of Health shall be formed from the Members of the present College of that name, reinforced by a selection from the different patent medicine venders, the advertising surgeons, and the itinerant lecturers upon Animal Magnetism:—

The President of the Council shall be the Arch-Hygeist; and the Fellows shall consist of those fellows above alluded to, who advertise.

The President and the Council shall nominate the Examiners

The examinations shall chiefly have reference to the ability of the candidates to concoct puffs and posters Testimonials as to ability will be received from the editors of the "Morning Paper," "Evening Journal," &c., &c.; also from noblemen, green-grocers, ladies of title, mechanics, operatives, farmers, and others, who shall certify as to the benefit they have derived from the pills, elixirs, tinctures, drops, or other remedies, of the said candidates.

The following Professorships shall be founded:—

A Professorship of Pills and Ointment.
A ditto of Universal Medicine.
A ditto of Life Pills.
A ditto of Homœopathy and Humbug.

Lectures will also be delivered on the following subjects; all candidates being required to at end them.

On the Blood, considered as the seat of all diseases.
On Nervous and Mental Complaints; with the cure for benevolence rather than gain.
On Brandy and Salt.
On the Popular System of Therapeutics for the time being.

The syllabus of this course to be as follows:—

1. On the pleasure of cheating.
2. On the pleasure of being cheated.

With regard to the fittest person to deliver the course of lectures last mentioned, *Punch* has his own opinions; but he will leave this point to the discretion of Sir James Graham.

A Death bed Confession.—You shall hear; 'tis but a simple anecdote after all. I have learned it from a parish priest. He was sent for to attend the death-bed of a poor old village dame, or schoolmistress. She had a sin to confess; she could not die in peace till she had confessed it. With broken speech, she sobbed, and hesitated, and sobbed again, "I—I—I—," she stammered out, and hid her face again. "There, I must, I must tell it; and may I be forgiven! You know, sir, I have kept school forty years—yes, forty years—a poor sinful creature—I—I" "My good woman," said the parish priest, "take comfort; it will be pardoned if you are thus penitent. I hope it is not a very great sin." "Oh, yes!" said she, "and pray call me not *good* woman. I am—not—good;" sobbing, "alas, alas!—there, I—will out with it! I put down that I taught grammar—and (sobbing) I, I, *did not know it myself*." Eusebius, Eusebius, had you been there, you would have embraced the old dame. The father of lies was not near her pillow This little sin, she had put it foremost, like the little figure before many nothings, she had made a million of it; and one word, nay, one thought, before confession was uttered, had breathed upon and obliterated the whole amount. Where will you see so great a truth? And this, you will agree with me, was a case of tender conscience.—*Blackwood*

Commercial Curiosity.—A gentleman, near Aylesbury, has in his possession a Bank of England note for *sixpence*, issued in the year 1700, of which the following is an exact copy:—"No. 165. I promise to pay to T. Caddell, or bearer, on demand, the summe of sixpence.—London, 8th day of May, 1700. For the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, John Wagr.——6d." The sum of fifty guineas has been offered for this curiosity and refused.—*Aylesbury News.*

The Law of Courtship.—An American paper gives the following account of a trial for breach of promise of marriage, in which the Judge laid down a new doctrine which we should not be sorry to see adopted:—"A case was recently tried at Rutland, Vermont, North America, in which a Miss Munson recovered 1425 dollars, of a Mr. Hastings, for a breach of a marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is this—the Vermont Judge charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind parties to a marriage contract, but long-continued attentions or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract. The principle of the case undoubtedly is, that if Hastings did not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty. A most excellent decision—a most righteous judge, compared with whom Daniel would appear but a common squire! We have no idea of young fellows dangling about after girls for a year or two, and then going off, leaving their sweethearts half courted; we hate this everlasting nibble and never a bite, this beating the brush and never starting the game—it is one of the crying sins of the age. There is not one girl in twenty can tell whether she is courted or not. No wonder that when Betty Simper's cousin asked if Billy Doubtful courted her, she replied, 'I don't know exactly—he's a sorter courtin' and a sorter not courtin.'' We have no doubt that this Hastings is one of these 'sorter not courtin' fellows,' and most heartily do we rejoice that the judge has brought him to book with a 1425 dollar verdict, The judge says that long continued attentions or intimacy is as just a good as a regular promise. Now, we do not know what would pass for intimacy according to the laws of Vermont, but supposing attentions to consist of visiting a girl twice a week, and estimating the time wasted by Miss Munson at each visit to be worth a dollar (which is too cheap), Mr. Hastings has been making a fool of himself 14 years and some odd weeks. This decision makes a new era in the law of love, and we make no doubt, will tend to the promotion of matrimony and morality."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

POSTPONEMENT.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD CRAMPTON.

MR. ROBERTS begs to intimate that the Sale advertised herein is postponed for a few days. 6863

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case black twilled silesia
One case primrose ditto ditto
One case, thirty dozen willow
One case double ledger
Two cases roll white jacconets
Two cases 4 4 brown holland
Two cases 9-8 super calicoes
One case forty-inch shirtings
One bale 8-4 sheeting
One bale 10-4 ditto
Five cases prints
One bale blankets
Two bales striped cotton shirts
One case bl-uses
With a variety of other articles.

Terms at sale. 6401

HABERDASHERY.

TO HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George street,

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Five cases Haberdashery, containing—
Pearl shirt buttons
Braces
Grecian boots
Saxony mitts
Cravats of all kinds
Children's socks, white and coloured, of all sizes
Girls' white cotton hose
Women's ditto ditto
Men's white cotton hose and half hose
Men's brown, ditto ditto
Women's black cotton hose.

Terms at sale.

The above goods were imported by the last ship; and, having been selected expressly for this colony, will no doubt prove on opening to be first-class. 6402

ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CHINA, GLASSWARE, PLATED GOODS, BOOKS, &C.

On the Premises, No. 16, Jamison-street, adjoining the House occupied by the late Sir John Jamison.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on the Premises adjoining the House occupied by the late Sir John Jamison,

No. 16, JAMISON-STREET,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

TO-MORROW, THE 1st MAY,

At eleven o'clock,

A very excellent and useful assortment of elegant Household Furniture, comprising—
Beds, bedding, and bedroom furniture
Loo and other tables
Chairs and sofas
Book-cases
Sideboards
Cheffoniers
Carpets, hearthrugs
China, glass, and earthenware
Plated goods, swinging and pier glasses
Kitchen utensils.

ALSO,

A small but choice selection of Books, amongst which will be found—
The London Encyclopædia, a late edition, in 22 vols., in an excellent condition
Dr. Jamieson's Mechanical Dictionary, elegantly bound
Two well-bound Polyglot Bibles, Oxford edition
Life of Sir Walter Scott
Dictionary of Geography, in 1 vol. complete
Forty-eight vols Sir Walter Scott's Novels, an excellent edition, with plates,
With several other valuable books, &c. &c.

T. S. MORT,
etioneer and Broker.uA

6367 Terms at sale. 6414

BLUE AND BLACK BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN RUGS, PILOT CLOTHS, GREY DOMESTICS, REGATTA SHIRTINGS, DRUGGETTS, MOLESKINS, ORLEANS CLOTH, LINEN TICKS, &C.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, THE 2ND MAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

Two bales sheeting calicos
One bale striped shirtings
One bale woollen rugs
Two bales printed druggetts
One bale blue and black broadcloths
One case Swiss ginghams
One bale pilot cloths
One bale moleskins
One case Orleans cloth
One bale 40 inch grey domestics
One bale linen tick.

Terms at sale. 6413

HOOP AND NAIL ROD IRON.

(For account of whom it may concern, Ex *Elizabeth*, Moffatt, from Liverpool.)

MR. MORT will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George street, on

FRIDAY, THE 2ND MAY,

At eleven o'clock,

Ninety two bundles hoop iron, assorted one and a quarter, to two inch
One hundred and thirty-four bundles, nail rod iron
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 6410

TAYLOR'S AND TRUMAN'S STOUT.

WARRANTED FIRST RATE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND MAY,

At Twelve precisely,

40 hogsheads Taylor's stout
25 ditto Truman's ditto.

☞ To prevent disappointment the above will be put up at 12 precisely, and the condition is warranted as being first rate.

Terms at sale. 6411

WOOL AND TALLOW.

SATURDAY'S USUAL SALE.

MR. MORT, will sell by public auction, in the yard at the rear of his rooms, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 3RD MAY,

At Twelve precisely,

18 Bales fine washed wool, (January clip)
5 Bales washed wool
3 Tons tallow

Terms at sale. 6409

20 MILCH COWS, SPRINGERS.

ALSO,—

80 HEAD HORSE STOCK.

CATTLE MARKET, 8TH OF MAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, on

THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY,

At 11 o'clock,

Without any reserve,

20 choice Milch Cows, all of them springers, and in good order
80 head of Horse Stock, consisting of—
Brood Mares
Saddle and harness Horses
Colts, &c.

Terms, cash.—No Reserve

VERANDAH COTTAGE IN WOLLONGONG, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,

At Twelve o'clock, without any Reserve.

A very excellent four-roomed Verandah Cottage, in thorough repair, having just been painted throughout, and SITUATE IN SMITH-STREET

The Cottage is brick-nogged, lath, and plastered, with weather-board outside, and contains four rooms, with passage, pantry, store room, and verandah; there being detached kitchen with oven, besides servant's room, coach-house, and three-stalled stable. The whole standing on one quarter of an acre of ground, closely fenced, and a fenced paddock of three quarters of an acre is attached.

This is a most comfortable residence, and would just suit any family wishing for a quiet home within a convenient distance of the metropolis, where cheap living and good health may be obtained, and that in the beautiful district of Illawarra.

Terms—Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at three, six, and nine months 6405

CITY RESIDENCES.

FOUR MOST ELIGIBLE DWELLING HOUSES KNOWN AS

CRANE'S BUILDINGS,

CORNER OF ELIZABETH AND HUNTER STREETS.

AN IMPROVING PROPERTY,

AND

PRODUCING A HANDSOME RENTAL.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,

At eleven o'clock,

At his Rooms, George-street,

The above very desirable City Property comprises all those four centrally situated and really productive Dwelling Houses, known as Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, Hunter-street, the latter having frontages to Elizabeth-street.

These commodious family residences are of recent erection, each containing eight lofty and well proportioned rooms, are faithfully and substantially built, and finished in very good style; having neat balconies to the drawing-room windows, the whole of the walls being ingrained, the staircases wide and of easy ascent, and each house enjoys the comfort of an excellent yard, (quite ample for the building of any additional out-houses), with entrance by a private road from Elizabeth-street.

They are all in the occupation of most respectable tenants, which for various reasons they must at all times command, and no doubt at a considerably increased rental. In the first place their elevated position (overlooking as they do all the north-west portion of the City and opposite shore) renders them exceedingly healthful; in the next

THEIR CENTRAL LOCALITY

is not surpassed for private residences in any part of the town; added to which, is the immediate prospect of the continuation of the various streets at present ending in Hunter-street, with the new Circular Wharf and Custom House, a circumstance in itself alone sufficient to ensure from this admirable freehold

A HANDSOME ANNUAL INCOME.

This is a property that will well bear inspection, and capitalists may invest their funds in the purchase of it with the most perfect safety, as a BETTER opportunity for investment will most assuredly not occur again

N.B. The four houses will be put up in one lot. Full particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

☞ TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Terms at sale. 6406

SUPERIOR CATTLE WITH STATION.

41 Cows, four to seven years
89 Bullocks, three to four years
64 Heifers, eighteen months to three years
56 Steers, eighteen months to three years
3 Excellent Bulls.

203 Head.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

TWO HUNDRED AND THREE HEAD, a mixed herd of a superior breed of Cattle, sexes and ages as above, and all of them warranted quiet.

TOGETHER WITH,

The right to the station on which they are now depasturing, within thirty-five miles of Yass, on the road to the Tumut.

The station is capable of maintaining 5000 Sheep, or 700 head of Cattle, and is divided into three portions, viz.—

THE HEAD STATION,
THE HEIFER STATION, AND
THE STATION FOR BROOD MARES AND HORSES.

The first of these has erected upon it a very neat Verandah Cottage, Store, and Kitchen, a good substantial Barn, four-stall Stable, Men's Huts, and a Stock Yard that will hold 1000 head. There is a fine Garden stocked with fruit trees, three acres of potatoes, twelve acres under crop of corn and barley, and about thirty acres of ground cleared and stumped, divided into two paddocks, the whole having an outer enclosure taking in about three hundred acres, and forming an excellent grazing paddock

A NEVER-FAILING STREAM,

Supplying the entire station with abundance of water.

On the HEIFER STATION is a good Hut, Stock-yard, and Milking-yard.

The HORSE STATION has also upon it a good hut and stock-yard.

In addition to what is described as being upon the head station, there are pigs, poultry, &c., 200 bushels of first quality wheat, a considerable quantity of supplies, and a variety of household furniture, implements of husbandry, &c., which can be had at a valuation. The whole of the buildings were erected at a heavy expense in 1843, and not a shilling of outlay will be required from any incoming purchaser.

Terms—One-third cash, the residue by an endorsed bill, with security on the stock if required, or cash less the discount. 6407

THE "AGE" AND "TIMES" COACHES

20 Horses
4 Sets of four-horse Harness
8 Sets of pair-horse Harness
20 Sets of Horse Clothing
20 Head Collars.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG and SHARP have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Lewis Alexander, to dispose of the above valuable property by public auction, at the proprietor's Yard, Pitt-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH MAY,

At Noon.

These are the only public conveyances that make the least approach to the English fast coaches, being, with their equipment, of the best London make, and the horses selected from above one hundred that have been tried for the express purpose of horsing these coaches in a first-rate style.

The horses are young and fresh, being from 4 to 6 years old; and have performed the distance from Sydney to Parramatta (15 miles, 1 chain, and 17 links) within an hour.

They are Greys, Bays, Browns, and Roans, and one Piebald (a very celebrated trotter)

The "Age" coach was built in London, has patent mail axles, extra bright bars, polished steel pole-chain and hook, lamps, &c. The harness is nearly new and London-made. The whole got up in a first-rate manner, totally regardless of expense.

Mr. Alexander's determination to take the coaches off the road, is the reason of his now causing them to be sold, positively without reserve, for Cash

To be viewed at the proprietor's yard one day before the sale. 6417

CUTLERY.

TO CUTLERS, IRONMONGERS, STATIONERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

Two cases Cutlery, consisting of pen and pocket knives, in cards and in dozens; scissors, razors, table cutlery, bone and ivory; ladies' companions, emigrant cases, &c., and a great variety of fancy articles.

Terms at sale. 6298

ASSORTED STOCK OF A TAILOR.

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

The stock of a tailor, who is about leaving for Europe, consisting of Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Waistcoatings, Fancy Ditto, Silk Serge, Linings, &c , &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of fashionable Buttons.

Terms at sale. 6297

IN THE ESTATE OF THOS. DANGAR.

A FIRST RATE BAY HORSE, GIG, AND HARNESS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

At one o'clock precisely,

A first-rate bay Horse, Gig, and Harness.

By order of the Trustees.

Terms at sale. 6351

EARTHENWARE.---THIRD SALE.

THE BEST SELECTION OF SALEABLE GOODS YET OFFERED, COMPRISING AS BELOW.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

FRIDAY, THE 2ND MAY,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

On account of the number of lots,

Twenty-five tierces of Earthenware, from the well known house of J. Green and Sons, containing goods now so much wanted in the market, including—
Four casks bowls and saucers
Four ditto basins, best blue printed
Two ditto dinner and other willow plates
Two ditto cheap chamber-ware
Four ditto superior toilet services
Three ditto short dinner services
Three ditto elegant pattern ditto
Four ditto assorted ware, jugs, &c.

AND AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Adapted for families furnishing.

Twelve full complete best *China* breakfast and tea services, white and gold, blue, green, and enamelled colours.

AND,

Iron-stone dinner, dessert, and other services
Ornaments, jugs, vases, flower-pots, &c.

Terms at sale. 6352

BOOKS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, MUSIC, AND STATIONERY.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street, on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

At 7 o'clock precisely,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS of great variety in character, and of a popular description. There are for instance :—
Peter Parley's Annual
Very handsome Bible and Prayer Books
Friendship's Offering for several years
Fyas's Legal Handbook
Protestant Annual, morocco
The Mirror—Hood's up the Rhine
Knight's Store of Knowledge
Fireston, or the Lord of the Manor
Pilferings from the Paris Postboy
Musical Library
Music Case and Selected Music
Life in London, by Pierce Egan
Dickens's American Notes
Keepsake Français—Sacred Iris
New Comic Annual
Cooke's Views in Italy, 4to.
Harwood's Scenery in Great Britain
Cruikshank's Omnibus
Illustrations of Scotland and Sir Walter Scott
Views in Kent, 4to.
The Gallery of Modern British Artists, thick 4to.
Farmer's Church Psalmody
A number of handsome minor Works
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorn
Robinson's Scripture Characters
Kelland's Elements of Algebra
Walker's Dictionary and Key
Beauties and Wonders of Nature and Science
Mungo Park's Travels in Africa
Borrows's Gypsies of Spain
Thomson on Heat and Electricity
Naturalists' Library several volumes
Hazlitt's Lectures on Comic Writers
Memoirs of Napoleon, by Mad. Junot
Des Michels Manual of the Middle Ages
Mudie's Social, Moral, Physical, and Intellectual Man
Dolby's Shaksperian Dictionary
Heads of the People—Montgomery's Works
Modern Traveller—Comic Almanac for 8 years
Peter Pindar's Works—Cucciana, silk
Vaux on Tilling and Fertilizing—Groom's Oracle
Walker's Exercises for Ladies
School Books—Dove's English Classics
Hoppus's Measurer
Paul and Virginia, 8vo. illustrated
Cicero's Life and Works, thick 8vo.
Ireland Illustrated, 4to.
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border
Rheims Testament, 1582
Busby's History of Music and Grammar of Music
Staunton's Embassy to China
Addison's Works—Leaves from Eusebius
Monastic Annals of Teviotdale
Torren's on Wealth—Burke's Tracts
Greek, Spanish, French, &c., Grammars and Dictionaries
Œuvres de Demosthenes
Teatro Italiano Commedie et Tragedie
Orrey's Pliny—Anacreon's Odes
With a great number more.

AND,

Steel Pens, Quill Pens, Post Paper, Sealing Wax, and sundry Stationery. 6403

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on

THURSDAY, THE 1st MAY,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One trunk gentlemen's superior Chesterfield and Codrington coats
One case twilled regatta shirting
One case 6-4 figured Orleans cloths
One case drab moleskins
One case flannels
One bale cotton tick
One case regatta shirting
Two bales heavy striped shirts
Two cases regatta shirts
One case moleskin trousers and jackets
One case men's superior white shirts, linen fronts and collars
Two bales 10-4 and 11-4 diaper rugs
One bale 10-4 and 11-4 coronation counterpanes
One case superior dark prints
One bale 78 inch grey calico
One case dark Chusan dresses
One case assorted hosiery
One bale 31-inch grey calico
One case superior super calico
One case Irish shirting.

Terms at sale. 6399

BRUSHWARE,

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

At half-past Twelve o'clock,

One package Brushware, consisting of—
Broom heads, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Bannister, black and gilt, hearth brushes
Shoe, store, and table brushes
Horse, scrubbing, and picture ditto
Sash, tool, ground, paint, and dusters
Whitewash and oil brushes
Cloth and hair ditto.

Terms at sale. 6353

FIRST-RATE BUILDING PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to submit to public competition at his Mart, next the Bank of New South Wales, on

THURSDAY NEXT, 1st MAY,

At twelve o'clock,

An Allotment of Land, situate in one of the most thriving neighbourhoods in the city, and from its proximity to the new military barracks, it will, in a very short period, advance in value fully equal to George-street property. The following is the description as per deed, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, on the South Head Road, commencing at the corner of Shadforth-street; bounded on the south by the South Head Road a line west 50 feet; on the west by lot 8, the property of Mr. M'Intosh a line north 60 feet; on the north by the property of the mortgagee a line east 50 feet; and on the east by Shadforth-street, a line south 60 feet, to the point of commencement.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Terms and further particulars will be made known at time of sale. 6293

CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINTER GOODS.

MR. R. FAWCETT is instructed by Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co, to sell by public auction, at their Stores, at the Circular Wharf, on

MONDAY, 5TH MAY,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

The following select assortment of Winter Goods, got up expressly for this market, and just landed ex *Royal Consort*, *Ann Carr*, and other late arrivals :—
Waterproof M'Intosh capes, cloaks, &c., from the original patentee
Fine super and super super Witney blankets, 8-4 to 12-4
Super scarlet blankets, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Men's white lambs-wool shirts, assorted
Men's white worsted shirts, assorted
6-4 black and coloured Orleans cloth
6-4 black and coloured Cobourg cloth
Men's heavy all blue worsted shirts
Dark prints in every variety and style
Grey shirtings and sheetings, 30, 35, 36, 68, and 72 inches
White flannels in all qualities
Men's merino pantaloons and vests
Men's merino grey and white half hose
Superfine blue and black broad cloths
Indigo, blue pilot, and beaver cloths
Men's blue and white striped worsted frocks
Heavy Wigan sheeting, bleached, 30 to 72 inches
Super shirtings and longcloths
Women's white cotton stockings, assorted
Women's black and white merino hose
Children's assorted worsted socks
Children's Grecian boots in every variety
Men's India rubber and cotton braces
Printed Hongkong and mousselines de laine
10-4 diaper rugs and coloured counterpanes
White quilts and counterpanes, 8-4 to 13-4
Men's brown, blue, and white cotton half hose
Women's black cotton hose, assorted
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Coloured and white roll jacconets
Ladies' white sateen stays, French made
Girls' white and grey merino hose
36-inch white water twist shirting
Whited brown, black, and all coloured linen thread
100 and 200 yards black, white, and coloured reel cotton
Heavy cotton ticks
Navy blue prints, heavy
Real India corahs, British printed
Spun silk corahs, assorted
Rich brocade shawls and handkerchiefs, assorted
Circassian crapes and Chiné Chusans
Men's and youths' regatta shirts
54 and 62 inch heavy window hollands
Plain and twilled cotton sheeting
Embroidered muslin robes
Plain and checked 6-4 muslins
Worsted damask table covers
White linen damask table cloths
Black and blue lastings
Ladies' rich balzorine dresses
Assorted haberdashery and millinery
Canvas, assorted numbers
Three bushel bags
Bleached linen dowlas and sheeting
Men's and youths' assorted caps
Small pattern Union plate prints
Superfine black cassimeres
Assorted gauze veils, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's royal ribbed merino vests and drawers
30, 36, and 40 inch printed cotton handkerchiefs
Rich embroidered Indiana shawls
4-4 black hollands and Wigan duck
Gentlemen's superfine black stuff hats
4-4 imitation cambric muslin
Cambric handkerchiefs and damask napkins
Men's superior white shirts, linen collars, &c.
Ladies' superior black cachmere hose
&c. &c. &c.

The whole will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and liberal credit will be given upon approved indorsed bills.

Mr. Fawcett begs to call the particular attention of the trade to the above extensive sale of winter goods, which will be found, in point of quality and assortment, every way suited to the wants of the season. 6083

☞ *Important to Persons desirous of going into* "GOOD BUSINESS."

OPPOSITE

"THE QUEEN'S BARRACKS."

Lots 27 and 28, in GIPPS-STREET.	OF THE LIBRARY ESTATE.	50 ft. Frontages, by 227 ft and 182 ft 10 in. Depths, more or less.

ONLY TWO ALLOTMENTS,

ADJOINING THE ESTATES OF WILLIAM CAPE, ESQ., AND MR. MACINTOSH.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1845, (Sale at 12 o'clock,)

All the above valuable portion of the well-known Library property, and which comprises about the best selection that has been taken up for the express purpose and design of either building profitable

SMALL HOUSES

upon, or else

GOOD SIZED SHOPS,

for the convenience of the Barracks.

P S.—It is thought that the Barracks will not hold a full regiment: and if so, the men, with their wives and families, of course, will have to be "billetted" out

NEAR THE BARRACKS.

In that case, NINETEEN HOUSES could be built on the side-line of each of these lots, leaving a good thirty feet in front for yard and garden; and the men within call of the bugle "night and day." This makes the purchase of the ground a sure fortune—or good income—to any one.

Terms at sale. 6275

1600 WELL-BRED SHEEP,

DELIVERABLE WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF MAITLAND.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH MAY,

At Twelve o'clock,

800 Maiden Ewes, 18 months to 2 years
800 Wethers, ditto ditto

1600 Head, more or less,

These Sheep are very well bred, in good condition, and are being sold on account of the present proprietor having to give up the place where they are depasturing.

Terms at sale. 6415

HORSE SALE.

DARGIN'S (OF WINDSOR) USEFUL AND REMARKABLY WELL-BRED "HORSE STOCK."

21 Horses By Auction, 6TH MAY. } THE Proprietor has instructed { To Shippers AND Dealers

MR. STUBBS

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,

ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY, 1845,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

A very choice Pick of marketable COLTS, and serviceable BROOD MARES, viz.:
4 Fine full-grown Colts
8 Ditto younger ditto
9 Brood Mares, roomy and good figure.

Terms, Cash.

P. S.—This Sale is such as should be attended by every man in Sydney, who wants a "*right one.*" 6384

Wednesday, April 30, at 11.

SHARES IN THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THIS DAY, 30TH INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock,

Twenty Shares in the Commercial Bank, £50 paid up on each share.

Terms Cash. 6344

SURPLUS STORES AND WHALING GEAR OF THE "SCAMANDER."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

At eleven o'clock,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

The whole of the surplus stores and whaling gear of the brig *Scamander*, comprising as per inventory, nearly a full outfit for a whaler. They are open for inspection at the Circular Wharf, and fur further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to

C. APPLETON AND CO,
6265 Pitt street

SURPLUS STORES, EX "ELIZABETH."

THURSDAY, MAY 1, HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point,

ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST MAY,

At half-past Twelve o'clock,

The Surplus Stores of the *Elizabeth*, consisting of—
Twenty-five puncheons bread
Sixteen boxes raisins
Eleven barrels and one cask oatmeal
Twenty-three barrels flour
One barrel and one case sago
Five barrels and one bag peas, one cask coloride lime
Two hogsheads porter, one tierce and one bag coffee, six barrels sugar, two casks suet, two casks vinegar
Eight cases Port wine, eleven jars lime-juice, four bags rice, one jar tripe, five kegs mustard, one and a half barrels salt, salt provisions, seventy-seven water kegs, &c.

ALSO,

Stoves, with chains
One hundred and twenty-five tun butts.

Terms at sale. 6345

Thursday, 1st May, at half-past Twelve

RUMS AND GINS IN BOND.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf,

ON THURSDAY, 1ST MAY,

At half-past Twelve o'clock,

Immediately after the sale of the surplus stores ex *Elizabeth*,

One certificate 1 puncheon rum, ex *Chelydra*
One certificate 1 quarter-cask rum, ex *Prince Albert*
Four certificates 4 quarter-casks gin, ex *Victoria*
Three certificates 3 quarter-casks gin, ex *Chelydra*
Three certificates 3 hogsheads gin, ex *Louisa*.

Terms at sale. 6397

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. RICHARD JONES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, THE 2ND MAY, 1845,

At Twelve o'clock noon,

THE SPLENDID WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF

BOLWARRA,

Being probably, without exception, the most fertile, well watered, and advantageously situated agricultural property in the colony, consisting of Two Thousand Acres, more or less, bounded on the west and east by the River Hunter, and accessible to the latter side by sea-going vessels on the north by the Goulburn Grove and Dunmore Estates, and on the south by the valuable farms of the Macdougals.

The right, title, and interest, of the Trustees in this Estate, is subject to a mortgage debt of Five Thousand Pounds principal, and an arrear of interest of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, due the Australian Trust Company, and the future interest is payable in sums of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds half-yearly at the 1st July and 1st January

About Six Hundred Acres of the Land is let to industrious tenants in portions of from ten to eighty acres each; the greater number of these occupants are, for the present year, on the reduced rent of fifteen shillings per acre, and the remainder have clearing leases which will expire in one, two, or three years, a detailed account of which will be seen in a few days. There are still about Five Hundred Acres of rich alluvial land which can be readily let in the usual manner. So that in the course of a few years the rental may be moderately estimated at One Thousand Pounds, independent of the House, Garden, Grounds, and numerous erections and capabilities, and One Thousand Acres of pasture, rendering it a valuable homestead and residence.

ALSO,

(For sale, immediately after the above.)

A portion of Land consisting of FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES, fenced in, adjoining the above on the north side, not mortgaged, being part of the Goulburn Grove Estate.

ALSO,

A piece of Land, consisting of about NINE ACRES, on the side of the river opposite to the house, being a part of the Oakhampton Estate; and at present let to a market-gardener on a lease, which expires in August, 1850, at the rent of fifteen pounds per annum.

Terms :—One-third, Cash deposit; the remainder at three and six months.

By Order of the Trustees.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
6066 Accountant.

THREE ALLOTMENTS OF

BISHOPGATE,

At the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. W. B. Jourden.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL,

At Eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY—At 11 o'clock.

At the risk of Mr. W. B. Jourden, purchaser at sales of the 17th May and 17th July, 1843, the following ALLOTMENTS of Bishopgate, on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, near the Boundary Stone.

SECTION 2.

Lot 35.—Having 33 feet frontage to Grose-street, by 100 feet depth.
Lot 43.—Having 25 feet frontage to Bay-street, and 80 feet to Grose-street
Lot 44.—Having 25 feet frontage to Bay-street, by 80 feet depth.

Terms at sale. 6289

3000 SHEEP, 1200 HEAD CATTLE, 24 HORSES.

ESTATE OF BELLTREES, HUNTER RIVER; ESTATE OF UNDERBANK, WILLIAM RIVER; RED HOUSE INN, BEDLAM FERRY; COMMERCIAL HOTEL, WEST MAITLAND.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte place, on

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The following SUPERIOR STOCK, MAGNIFICENT ESTATES, and MONEY-MAKING PREMISES :—

LOT 1.

The well-known princely Estate of

BELLTREES

on the Hunter River, in the counties of Durham and Brisbane, containing

10,375 ACRES,

including the estates of Huntinglen, Robertsland, Alliestoo, Third Part, Abberfoil, Pinkey, and Belltrees proper.

With the House, Offices, Gardens, Stockyards, Out-stations, and Improvements; and commanding most extensive back runs for stock.

LOT 2.

The Estate of

UNDERBANK,

on the Upper William River, in the counties of Durham and Gloucester, containing

8,320 ACRES,

with the House, Offices, Barns, Stockyards, Vineyard, Cultivation and Cattle Paddocks, Out-stations, and other improvements. This estate commands extensive ranges and fertile valleys on both sides of the William River.

LOT 3.

1,208 HEAD OF CATTLE, of a very superior breed, and in excellent condition, including a large number of dairy Cows, viz :—

403 Cows
61 Bullocks
205 Heifers
312 Steers
13 Bulls, very superior
103 Male Calves
89 Female ditto
22 Working Bullocks

1208 Head, more or less.

As per muster of 1st January, 1845.

LOT 4.

TWENTY-FOUR HORSES, VIZ.:

5 Horses
5 Mares
3 Colts, two years old
2 Fillies, ditto ditto
2 Colts } yearlings
3 Fillies } yearlings
1 Mule

24 Head, more or less.

As per muster on 1st January, 1845.

LOT 5.

The BARRINGTON STATION, on the River Barrington, in the Vale of Gloucester, County of Gloucester, being a section of 640 acres, with the Cottage, Huts, Hurdles, &c., and forming a very superior Sheep Station, commanding the whole Vale of Gloucester.

ALSO,

3,072 SHEEP, to be delivered at the station, viz.:—

1063 Ewes
1107 Wethers
890 Hoggets
12 Rams

3072 Head more or less,

being of a superior breed, and warranted sound and healthy.

LOT 6.

That well-known Public House at Bedlam Ferry, Five Dock, called

THE RED HOUSE,

with One Acre of Ground attached, and with or without

20 ACRES OF THE FIVE DOCK ESTATE,

adjoining, and commanding a large extent of water frontage.

To an enterprising person this would be a most advantageous purchase. The run of the Public House might be much increased by a tenant who would encourage games and amusements on the grounds, the Parramatta steamers affording facility of conveyance to and from Sydney.

LOT 7.

The COMMERCIAL TAVERN, or

WOOLPACK INN,

at WEST MAITLAND, fronting the main street, and extending back to the Hunter River.

This property having always commanded a fair business, affords an excellent opportunity for an industrious man.

The description of the above properties being too long for an advertisement, reference is made as to the Title and description, for

Lots 1, 2, and 5, to R. J. Want, Esq., solicitor; Lots 6 and 7, to J. Norton, Esq., solicitor.

Terms at sale.

Mr. L. particularly draws the attention of parties looking out for valuable properties to this favourable opportunity. They are invited to inspect the different Estates, and convince themselves of their superiority, as he feels confident they will not find themselves disappointed. 5883

DISTRICT OF APPIN.

MOST DESIRABLE SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

MR. RUDD has received instructions to sell by auction, at

THE BOURKE HOTEL, APPIN,

ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF MAY,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

All that highly desirable Thirty-five Acre Farm, well known as lately in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Plows, situate in the district of Appin: bounded on the north by Broughton's Lachlan Vale Farm; on the west by Frith's Farm; on the south by M'Gee's Farm; and on the east by M'Gee's Farm of Collingwood. The Farm is fenced in throughout, and consists of paddocks cleared and fit for immediate cultivation. There are two creeks running through the Farm, a good substantial slab hut, kitchen, and piggeries erected thereon, with garden completely railed in, and other conveniences suitable for all the purposes of a comfortable homestead, offering at once a most eligible investment upon a small scale for intending purchasers.

Title, terms, and, further particulars, declared at sale. 6209

SHARES IN THE GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 30TH APRIL, 1845,

At eleven o'clock,

Fifty Shares in the General Assurance Company, £7 each, paid up.

*** This is the only company in the colony in which marine insurance can now be effected, and from its judicious management and careful mode of business, affords one of the best fields for the profitable investment of capital, to be met with at the present time.

Terms at sale. 6381

SIX ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, WITH HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND BUILDINGS, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. P. LLOYD.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

At twelve o'clock precisely.

The undermentioned valuable properties situate in the populous Town of "LIVERPOOL," the main outlet to the Southern country; it is distant from Sydney by land only twenty miles, and is approachable by water for boats of 40 tons burthen by GEORGE'S RIVER up to the Government dam, erected for the purpose of dividing the salt water from the fresh, which has made Liverpool the best adapted town in the colony of New South Wales for the reception and support of a large population. The town possesses a HANDSOME CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, a SPLENDID GENERAL HOSPITAL, MILITARY BARRACKS, COURT HOUSE, with numerous other private and business buildings, the streets are all at right angles, which adds much to the elegance of the town. The late Thomas Moore, Esq., has left certain lands, houses, &c, for the endowment of a COLLEGE; there cannot remain a doubt on the minds of the most cautious, of the speedy advancement of this beautiful Town, and upon consideration they must admit that this is an excellent opportunity to invest their capital in the purchase of the undermentioned valuable properties.

LOT No. 1,

Contains the AUCTION MART and Cottage containing five Rooms, with out-offices, all brick-built; it possesses a frontage to Moore-street of 43 feet 9 inches by a depth of 139, as per plan.

LOT No. 2,

Contains a five room brick-built cottage, with verandah in front, with pantry and kitchen at the back, all brick-built, has a frontage to Moore-street, of twenty-nine feet four inches, by a depth of about one hundred and thirty-eight feet six inches; *this lot has a right of road jointly with Lot No. 3, of eleven feet wide, as per plan.*

LOT No. 3,

Contains two brick-built cottages, each three rooms, with other out-buildings, as per plan.

LOT No. 4,

Contains a substantial brick-built house, with eight rooms *(tenanted by the Government Contractor)* with the following out-buildings, all brick-built,—two-stall stable and coach-house, bake-house and oven, cellar and pantry.

This lot possesses a frontage of about 39 feet 1 inch to Moore street, by a depth of 101 feet 9 inches, as per plan.

LOT No. 6,

A corner Allotment, with frontage to George and Moore streets, upon which is erected that well established Public House known as the "Cottage of Content," with stabling and other suitable buildings. This valuable portion of the property possesses a frontage to George-street of seventy-six feet, and to Moore-street ninety-six feet, as per plan.

LOT No. 7,

Contains a Cottage of three rooms, weatherboarded; a Blacksmith's Shop, brick-built; and a Butcher's Shop, as per plan.

N.B.—*A large Plan on view at the Office of the Auctioneer, 489, George-street, Sydney, will show at once the site and nature of the Buildings herein mentioned, and the income derivable in rents, which are payable weekly.*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS will be declared at time of Sale. 6418

FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX SHEEP, IN TWO LOTS, AND 800 HEAD OF CATTLE.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM SIMS BELL:

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street Sydney, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

Three thousand eight hundred and sixteen (3816) sheep, more or less, consisting of—

2488 Ewes
580 Lambs
20 Rams
728 Hoggets

together with the right of the "Retreat Station" on the Macdonald, capable of depasturing 10,000 sheep, on which are erected woolshed, huts, and other improvements.

The above sheep are now depasturing at "Keep it" Station, on the Namoi, and can either be delivered there, or on the M'Donald station,

AND ALSO,

1310 Sheep, more or less, consisting of—

536 Hoggits
744 Wethers
30 Rams

depasturing at "Keep-it" Station, on the Namoi, where they will be allowed to remain till after shearing, under the superintendence and at the risk of the purchaser.

AFTER WHICH,

800 Head of Cattle, more or less (a mixed herd) to be delivered at "Keep-it," where they will be allowed to remain for six months on same conditions as the sheep.

Terms at sale. 6480

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 3.

Bloxsome v. Green.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under and by virtue of the authority to him given by the Act of the Governor in Council, 5th Victoria, No. 9, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to the equity of redemption of all those five acres of land, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, at Ball's Head Bay; commencing at the south-east corner of the reserve at Gore's Wharf; and bounded on the north by that reserve, being a line west eleven chains; on the west by a line south, four chains and twenty links; on the south by a line east, fourteen chains and fifty links, to Ball's Head Bay; and on the east by the water of that Bay to the reserve aforesaid: And also all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement six acres three roods, be the same more or less, allotment No. 24, near Ball's Head; bounded on the east by a line north, commencing at a stake situate at the edge of the waters of Lane Cove, seven chains forty links, dividing it from a measured portion of seven acres, and Government land; on the north by a line west, ten chains forty links, to the waters of Lane Cove; and on the south-west by the waters of Lane Cove. Unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
5394 Under Sheriff.

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